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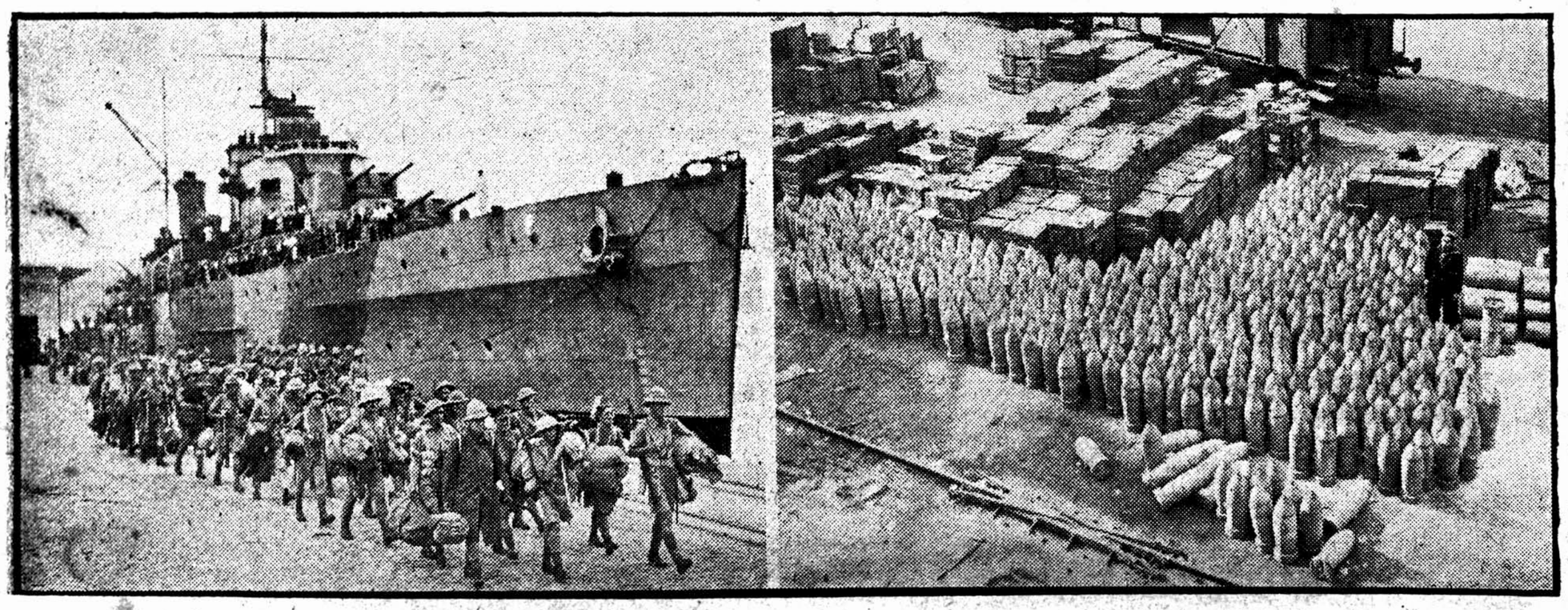
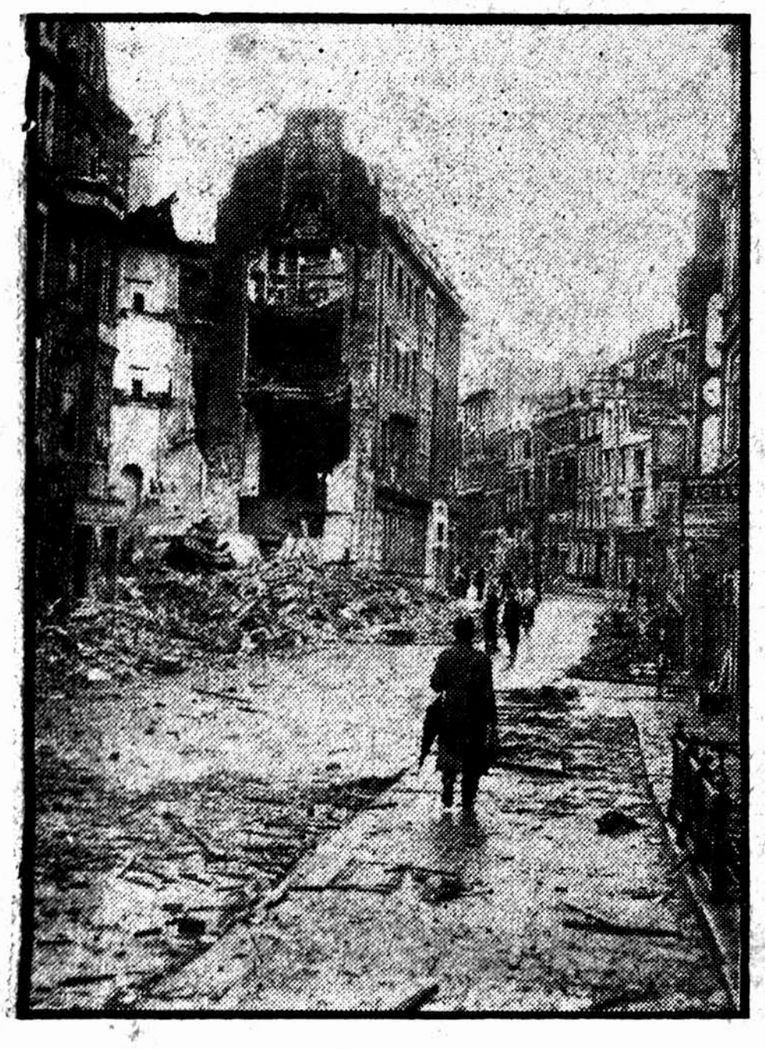
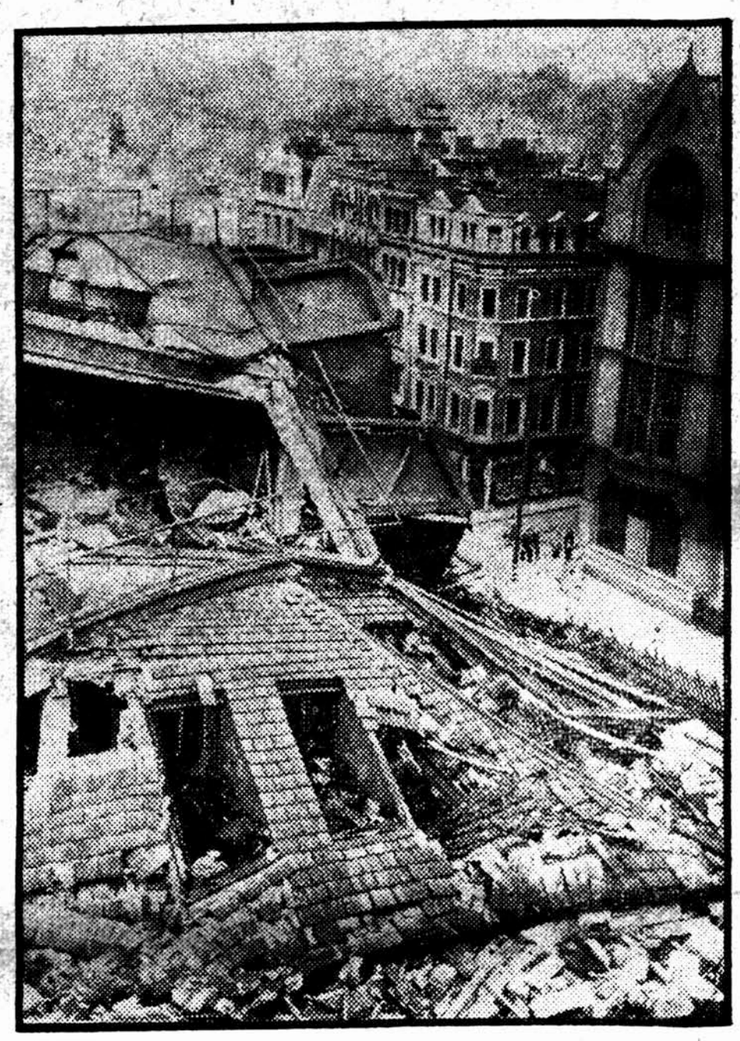


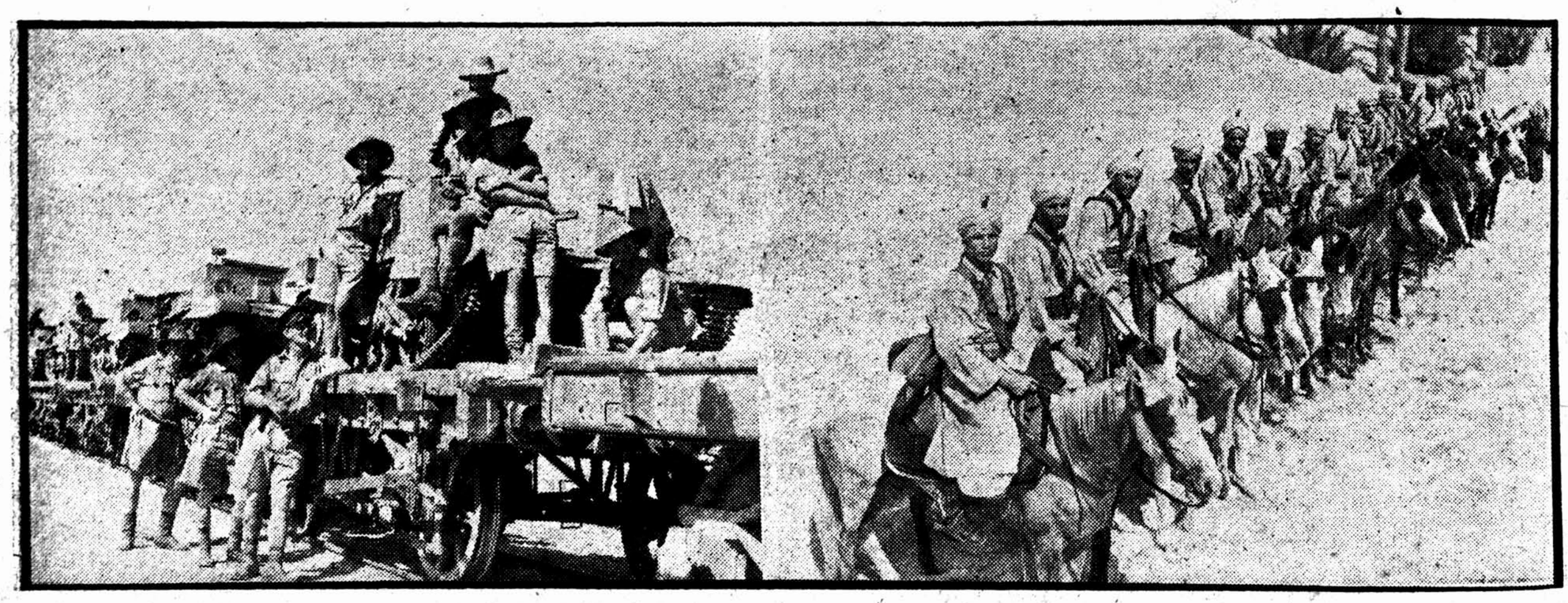
(Left) British soldiers marching from the warship after disembarking at Crete. *(Right)* British bombs and ammunition arrive at a Greek port.



Left.—Wreckage of buildings in Bruton Street, West End, London. Queen Elizabeth, before her marriage to the then Duke of York, lived at the home of her father, the Earl of Strathmore, in this street, and the Queen's elder child, Princess Elizabeth, was born there.

Right.—A general view of the wreckage of a city branch of a world famous chain store after a raid on London.





(Left) Australian soldiers just arrived in Egypt from Palestine about to unload some of their armaments. *(Right)* After a patrol the Spahis parade for inspection.

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BOMBAY: DECEMBER 29, 1940.

Great Voice Heard All Over The World

Through The Magic Of The Wonderful Radio Station At Rugby, England, You Can Talk With People At The Farthest Ends Of The Globe

By KIETH ROGERS

JUST before he comes to Rugby station a traveller on the London-Crewe line cannot fail to notice a veritable forest of steel masts and wires on the right of the line.

Great towering masts, short squat poles, a network of wires stretching this way and that, and a compact brick building. Such is the Rugby radio station, the greatest voice in the world.

It occupies a site of about 900 acres, and the twelve tallest masts are each 820 feet high. Inside them lifts run up and down so that the engineers can go aloft to see to the aerials.

Of the smaller masts and steel latice towers there are sufficient to form twenty-seven complete radio aerial systems, or "arrays" as they are called.

Rugby is an amazing place for it is a giant voice only, it cannot hear. It has no radio ears.

It is just the radio trumpet of the Post Office in London, built so that you can telephone friends or business acquaintances in almost any part of the world.

You can ring up people travelling on the great liners, or send messages to them no matter in what part of the globe they may be. And not only you and other people living in this country, but those in Germany, France, Italy, in fact anywhere in Europe.

Yes, Rugby is a giant radio transmitter, with power sufficient to enable it to talk to ships all over the world. It regularly does so, too.

A short time ago a long conversation over the telephone was held between Rugby and the Empress of Britain, at anchor in Shanghai. And it is nothing for hour after hour of telephonic conversation to go on between Rugby and the Queen Mary.

Secrets Well Safeguarded

I say, between Rugby. That is not quite right. Actually the persons speaking do not go to Rugby to do so, and, in fact, the people in Rugby do not know what is happening.

They know voices are coming through from London, but they do not understand what is said, the speech is "chopped" up by a special device that makes it quite hopeless to try to understand it.

A similar special device is used at the receiving end which puts the speech straight again so that the person who is supposed to listen can understand. In that way anybody who receives the speech on a radio set cannot eavesdrop on the conversation.

That would be a terrible thing to do, especially if business secrets were being discussed, say, between men in London and New York, for Rugby runs a regular telephone service with New York.

If you ring up anyone via Rugby you know that though your voice is being sent out by radio like broadcasting, no one can understand what you say except the person to whom you are speaking.

How can you ring up America? You can do it like this. Suppose you are in Italy on holiday and you want to speak to someone in, say Hollywood. You ring up your exchange in Italy, perhaps Rome.

You want to speak to Mr. Smith in Hollywood. They reply, "All right," or its technical equivalent, and you wait till you are called to the phone.

In the meantime the operator in Rome rings up London. Her voice is magnified as it goes through special valve amplifying units all along the 1,000 or 1,300 mile route. London answers, "Hollywood? Yes, certainly. What number?"

If you don't know, London will ring up Hollywood and not only find the number but find where the person is and get him on the phone before you are called again in Rome.

London is connected with Rugby automatically. As soon as the girl in London speaks, her voice goes out over the radio from Rugby to New York. There it is received on a big radio set and transferred to the New York telephone lines.

"What call do you want?" New York asks London. "Smith of Hollywood." "Where does he live? What does he do? Oh, that Smith. Wait a moment."

New York calls up Hollywood by land telephone and enquires about Mr. Smith. You may be having lunch in Rome but probably Smith is not yet up—it is still early morning in Hollywood. But they find him and get him up to the phone.

Meanwhile New York says, "We are getting Mr. Smith." London receives that, rings Rome and Rome rings you. By the time you get to the phone in Rome Mr. Smith is waiting for you in Hollywood.

So that your voice and Mr. Smith's voice do not clash on the way across the Atlantic they are sent out and received by different radio stations. Rugby sends out your voice, and it is received by New York.

The voice of Mr. Smith, coming over the telephone wire from Hollywood, goes to a radio station some miles from New York, called Rocky Point, and then it is transmitted across the Atlantic to Cupar, in Scotland, where it is received and sent by line down to

(Continued on Page 36)

In This Issue

	Pages.
Wonders of Rugby Radio Station	1
The Soul of Europe (III)	2
Hardwar	3
Why Film Critics Die	4
Will Nazi Invasion Materialise	5
Tukaram, Poet Saint of Maharashtra	6
Sastri's Confession of Faith	7
In England Now	8
Literary Page	9
"The Diamond Necklace" (Short Story)	10
Children's Page	33
Women's Page	34
Stamps	35
Puzzles	37

HIGH PRIEST OF MOLOCH

SOUL OF EUROPE

(3) Ninon's Choice

By PAUL STEVEN

My real name is Marguerite Chou, but I prefer the name Ninon Legris. I am not, monsieur, what you would call a family girl. I am singing little chansons in a little bar on Montmartre; M. Duvin, the owner of the bar, pays me one hundred and twenty francs per evening because I have such a pretty voice. But in order to keep the job which brings one hundred and twenty francs per evening, I have to wear dresses which costs five thousand and ten thousand francs; hats, gloves and shoes which cost a thousand francs apiece, not to talk of jewellery and "mais oui" and other perfumes. You see, monsieur, I am hardly able to be what you call a family girl.

I am singing "Pierre pour Dimanche", and before all these terrible things happened, I was singing "Hey goodlooking..." in English.

But the gentlemen who bought my dresses and hats, gloves and shoes, jewellery and Schiaparelli make-up, they were not goodlooking. They had gold teeth and puffy bags under their eyes and no hair, monsieur, no hair at all. I have never seen a man with nice wavy hair buy me dresses or shoes or perfume.

You understand, monsieur, that singing constantly of handsome boys, I had to do something for my heart too. There were many Pierres loafing round Paris who would have gladly been my consolation. But somehow I didn't like them. Once I had a very nice American; I thought he was broke and a vagabond and much troubled, poor boy, but then it leaked out, he was a millionaire. He brought me diamond bracelets, he said he was going back to America.

I cried and slapped his face; I felt insulted and cheated. The boys with whom we are in love mustn't bring us presents. The men with gold teeth and puffy bags under devoted dog's eyes and no hair, monsieur, no hair at all, are good enough for this. We want to give presents to the boys we love; we want to play little mother for them, we like them rather helpless. I hate businessmen who pretend to be vagabonds. It isn't fair.

Refugees

La France, at that time, was full of refugees from all countries. I met two of them, Manuel Arriba, the Spaniard, and Charles, the Austrian.

Manuel had fought against General Franco; when all was lost, he limped over the icy Pyrenees and managed to come to Paris.

Charles was an Austrian Socialist who had escaped Hitler's concentration camp and come to France—through a tunnel, mind you, which he and other refugees had digged under the German-French frontier, with their hands and their teeth and their despair, monsieur.

I am not what you would call politically minded. Of course, I sang little chansons about "my front is very popular" when the Front Populaire was en vogue; and something about a "lie-down-strike" when we had the sit-down-strikes in Paris. But I didn't bother very much. Yet I respected Manuel and Charles; they had fought for something, and poets, Monsieur Vasapple?"

"No," he laughed, "we do it not to starve. He was a mechanic and I was a school teacher, and we met in a small cafe when we both discovered there were no jobs for us in Paris. You know one must have permission to work, and this isn't given to political refugees so easily, nowadays."

"Allons, Monsieur Vasapple," (and from that day he was Charles Vasapple for me), "Let's see your chansons."

He sat down at the piano and Manuel took his guitar. At once I saw that the tune was sweet and haunting. Then Charles began to sing, in a nice tenor voice:

"Mon petit American..."

Representatives of different European nations tell their stories. Not the representatives who go round in tailcoats or uniforms decked with medals, but the representatives of everyday-life—butchers, tailors, sailors, petty shopkeepers. Their stories reveal in a flash their mental make-up, of millions out of which the present turmoil sprang. They are bewildered, those people, and they tell their bewildering stories —of the chaos which is Europe.

like real men, and they needed no valet to carry them to bed as the gentlemen with the gold teeth and puffy bags under their eyes and no hair, monsieur absolutely no hair.

Manuel and Charles talked incessantly about politics; they talked more about freedom than about my eyes. Yet I smiled. They had their qualities.

Manuel composed chansons; and would you believe, monsieur, that Charles wrote better chansons than a Frenchman? He had studied French for years, he loved it. Of course, sometimes he made little mistakes. I remember how they came in one evening before the programme had started and asked to see me.

M. Duvin called me and said:

"There are two queer birds who want to talk to you. No dough, though. The one has a guitar".

They were standing near the piano, Manuel tall, tanned and silent, with black hair and large sad eyes; Charles, blond, smiling, with quick grey eyes.

"Mademoiselle," he said, "you are singing here. Would you like to hear some good new chansons? This is Manuel Arriba, composer, and I am Karl Weisshappen, poet."

"Nous verrons," I said, "and have you always been composers

The chanson I was singing so often afterwards. He made little mistakes and I corrected him. I liked the chanson and bought it. They asks for twenty francs. And when I had given them the money they sat down at once and ordered food.

I don't know why boys, who are hungry and out of pocket but keep smiling, touch my heart so much. Manuel and Charles were so hungry that they even ate and paid no attention when I sang their new chanson. They must have been hungry for days.

Next evening they came again with another nice chanson. I said:

"I like this chanson. Why do you only ask for twenty francs?"

They looked at each other.

"Well," Manuel said, "after all, you are only a working girl, chica. It's no joke to sing here in all that smoke and noise. It wouldn't be right to overcharge you, Don't you realise that we both are living on twenty francs a day? You are giving us one day's life."

"But I want to help you. Eh bien, come to-morrow evening with a nice chanson. I'll invite a sugar daddy who has plenty of money. He'll buy it for me. When he asks the price, you say a thousand francs."

"A thousand francs for a bit of note paper?" Manuel asked.

"Do as I say, imbecil. Money is nothing to him."

Next evening they came with a really beautiful chanson "Pourquoi pour toi.....". I had made M. Lamaron come who was a stock broker; his bald head and bloated face smelled of money. They played the chanson. I gave little cries of enchantment and said:

"You must buy the chanson, mon petit Lamaron, whatever it costs, you must buy the chanson."

They asked for a thousand francs. Lamaron gave a banknote out of a bundle. He giggled and cooed and thought he had done a marvellous thing for me and I would be eternally thankful. And he had no hair, monsieur; I even think he had no brows.

But although Manuel and Charles had a thousand francs, they seemed not overjoyed. From the faces they made whenever I invited another gentleman with gold teeth and puffy bags under his eyes to buy their chansons for me, I saw that they would have preferred twenty francs and no sugar daddies.

After some time I discovered that they gave most of the money to refugees' funds. I scolded them; they got very angry.

"There are thousands of freezing and starving refugees in Paris," they said, "we are fortunate to earn some money. Should we let those comrades down?"

I had tears in my eyes and kissed them. And I made Lamaron part with five thousand francs—for doctors and medecines for my throat—and gave the money to them. They had tears in their eyes and kissed me. Manuel's lips were a bit salty but Charles' lips tasted like cigarette ash with honey. I've never tasted sigarette ash with honey but I'm sure this must be the taste.

Love

None of them had yet made love to me. I think they knew they were rivals and were too honest not to discuss the question first. I'm sure they had a calm conversation about it, to get hot over some political issue afterwards.

One evening they waited till I had finished my programme.

"Chica," Manuel said, "I suppose you know you are more to us than just a buyer of chansons. Perhaps the words of his lyrics have told you something. I have only my guitarra to express my love. We don't want to quarrel about you, it is for you to decide. Do you want one of us? And whom?"

"I love you both," I said. "It is very difficult to decide."

"We don't want to flirt with you," Charles said seriously. "You are beautiful and your heart is so generous. One of us wants to marry you."

Le bon Loeu! Up to now I had thought one of the rich men with gold teeth and puffy bags under his eyes and practically no hair would be my predestined husband; and the Manuels and Charles would proceed to console me for the predestined disappointments of such wedlock. Now they wanted to marry me, one of them. I didn't want to hurt them. I said:

"I don't want to lose my nationality. And none of you is French."

"You mean to say," Manuel said, "you are going to marry the one of us who first obtains naturalisation?

"Allright," I said. They weren't going to be naturalised so soon, if at all. And after that I could make another excuse. We remained friends. Sometimes I kissed Manuel's salty lips, sometimes Charles' lips, tasting of cigarette, ash and honey. I made M. Lamaron buy their chansons and they gave much money to the refugee funds, which made them perhaps more happy than love.

But then this cochon, this lunatic, Hitler, made war. Charles permitted to enter the Army and

(Continued on Page 39)

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HARDWAR

Impressions Of A Visit To

Holy City Of Hindus

Dehra Dun And Mussoorie

By HIRALAL M. DESAI (Colombo)

Hardwar, "The Gateway of Lord Shiva," is a small interesting town of great antiquity at the foot of the Himalayas. It is the jumping-off place to Rishikesh, Badrinath, Kedarnath and further up to the eternally snow-clad Kailas—the abode of God Shanker in the Himalayas. It is here that the holy Ganges first debouches from the mountains and flows in its limpid course. singing and celebrating the glory of the Great Heavens wherefrom according to Hindu Mythology she descended unto this earth on the head of Lord Shiva. Situated amid such holy surroundings, Hardwar is one of the most sacred places of pilgrimage of the Hindus.

The Descent Of The Ganges

A night's journey from Imperial Delhi takes the pilgrim to Hardwar which is set amidst the most enchanting and picturesque Himalayan scenery. The stormy and tempestuous but crystal clear waters of the Ganges, which have their source at Gangotri (Badri—Kedar) after a continuous and steady fall from the height of nearly 12,000 feet through the rocky cascades, take the shape of a river from Hardwar, and it is here that these rapidly flowing waters settle down and continue their downward march towards Allahabad, Benares and ultimately to Calcutta, where the river merges itself into the Bay of Bengal.

During my visit to Kashmir in 1938, I was very anxious to pay a visit to Hardwar. Dehra Dun and Mussoorie (a hill station in the U.P. of 7,000 feet elevation), but time did not permit me then. I was glad, therefore, to get an opportunity to visit Hardwar this year during my recent visit to New Delhi. The courtesy of Shri G. D. Birla—the well-known Marwari industrialist, financier and commercial magnate of Calcutta and an ex-President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry—who offered me his bungalow at Hardwar, intensified my desire to visit Hardwar and on 7th November 1940, I left Delhi for that most holy shrine of the Hindus.

It was not the innumerable temples at Hardwar that attracted me there, but it was the holy Ganges with her transparent and limpid waters flowing at the foot of the majestic Himalaya that took me there.

A visitor to this shrine of Shanker can find modest accommodation and convenience at any of the innumerable Dharmashalas (Chhatrams') built by religious-minded donors. Pilgrims, however, usually cook their own food as there are no good hotels where food can be obtained. A regulation rigidly enforced by the Town Municipality is that no meat, fish or eggs are allowed to be imported within the municipal limits. No animal is slaughtered and every one—be he a permanent citizen or a casual visitor—has necessarily to be a strict vegetarian.

"Har-ki-Pairi"

The most important and holy place at Hardwar is the well-known Bathing-ghat called "Brahma-Kund," or more popularly known as "Har-ki-pairi." Millions of pilgrims every year visit Hardwar with the sole object of having a dip in the holy Ganges at Har-ki-pairi, as they believe that a bath at this most sacred place absolves the bather from his past sins. One, however, wonders how far this can be true, as otherwise arch-culprits, notorious vagabonds and 'badmashes' would have daily bath at this ghat for the explation of their nefarious deeds. However that may be, the fact remains that the very atmosphere of the ghat is so serene and sacred that it is enough to melt even a hardened criminal for a while. The transparent and health-giving waters of the Ganges in which are mirrored the picturesque surrounding scenes, the chanting of the Mantras by the Brahmins and the bathers, and the sharp and almost perennial ring of the temple bells, go to add to the holiness of the atmosphere, and they are enough to leave indelible impressions on the mind of the pilgrims. Late at night, when the din and bustle of the pilgrims on the banks of the Ganges die out, one finds the whole spot so solemn, so sacred and so marvellous that one loves to sit for hours together at Har-ki-pairi, and if one is fortunate to visit this sacred spot on a moon-lit night when the youthful Ganges dons a silver saree with myriads of ripples, one feels oneself sublimated and for a while oblivious of the world's cares and woes.

"Bridge Of Laxman"

After visiting Hardwar, I proceeded to two other important places called "Rishi Kesh" and "Laxman-Zula" (Bridge of Laxman), situated at a distance of some 14 and 18 miles respectively from Hardwar. A dusty road takes the pilgrim to these two sacred spots. It is said that when Ram and Laxman went to exile for 14 years, they spent most of their time in these jungles. Laxman-Zula is the bridge built by Laxman, the younger brother of Ram, who used to cross the bridge every day. To-day, of course, the visitor finds a modern suspension bridge instead.

Pilgrimage To Badri-Kedar

After Laxman-Zula, the road bifurcates and one narrow path leads to Badri and Kedar (12,000 feet altitude), which are more than 100 miles distant from Hardwar. The entire path is narrow on the slopes of the mountain. The ascent is steep and the pilgrim has to walk the entire distance if he intends to visit Badri and Kedar. Baba Kali Kamlivala—a famous philanthropist of the U.P.—has donated large sums of money extending over millions of rupees for the comforts of the pilgrims. This money has been utilised in building Dharmashalas at short distances, which provide much-needed halting places and food to the fatigued pilgrims. It takes nearly a month to reach Badri and only those pilgrims who have enough 'guts' to do mountaineering are able to visit Badri and Kedar. The majority of pilgrims to Badri, however, are sadhus and monks. Of late years, some enterprising company has started air-service, and from April till August the pilgrims can go to Badri by planes. The flight takes only two hours, and intending pilgrims can cover the entire return journey within four hours, as against the two months required by land route.

Dehra Dun

After visiting Hardwar, Rishi Kesh and Laxman-Zula, I proceeded to Dehra Dun—the famous hill station and military training centre of India. Dehra Dun is at an altitude of 2300 feet above sea level, and situated in a valley between the Siwalik Hills and the Himalayan range. The Prince of Wales' Military Training College in Dehra Dun prepares Indian youths who desire to enter a military career. Dehra Dun is also the centre of forest research in India.

In connection with this temple of Shri Datta, built by the late Mr. Vithal Sayana at Thana, the Jayanti festival was held a fortnight ago when thousands of people from Thana and surrounding villages thronged there for worship and to listen to the "Katha" by Rashinkar Buva. Dewan Bahadur Narayan Vithal Sayana as trustee of this temple feeds every day throughout the year about a hundred poor people by giving them "Sadavrat".

Mussoorie

The road from Dehra Dun to Mussoorie is in a very good condition and is about 20 miles long. The ascent from Dehra Dun is steep and covers nearly 5000 feet. It takes nearly an hour and a quarter by car to reach Mussoorie from Dehra Dun.

Mussoorie, being one of the prettiest hill stations, is the most favourite summer-resort of the princes and the people of the Punjab and U.P. The elevation of Mussoorie varies from 6000 to 7500 feet above sea level. Here, one gets a fine panoramic view of the majestic and eternally snow-capped ridges of the Himalayas. The three holy shrines of the Hindus, viz., Badrinath, Kedarnath and Gangotri (source of the Ganges) are also beneath some of these peaks. The view of the other higher and more renowned peaks of Himalaya, viz., Nanda Devi and Sri Kant, can also be obtained from Mussoorie, but if a visitor is keen on getting a very clear view of all these peaks, he should go to Top-Tiba (altitude 8,569 feet), which lies on the main road to Tehri. From this spot, a wonderful panorama of the mountains is exposed and the multitude of mighty peaks at once commands reverence.

Though Simla is considered to be an aristocratic hill station and Mussoorie a democratic one, still the roads and bye-lanes of both the hill stations are not open to any sort of vehicular traffic except rickshaws. As the roads are steep visitors with a good lot of stamina only are able to enjoy long walks. The favourite walk of the visitors is, however, "Camel's Back", because it is the only level and well-shaded drive.

Mussoorie derives its name from the plant Mansuri (the scientific name is 'Cariaria Nepolensis'), which bears dark purple berries of diminutive size. These berries are edible.

Fashionable Educational Centre

Mussoorie besides being a sanatorium, is a popular centre for European schools. Children of the British Officers, Civil and Military, posted in U. P., the Punjab and the Frontier Provinces, are schooled in Mussoorie, and consequently, there are nearly ten European-managed schools run on the lines of Harrow, Winchester and Eton Schools.

Mussoorie has today become a modern and fashionable hill station. It caters for every sort of need of the visitors. It has a number of modern hotels, cinemas, theatres, dancing houses, cabarets, tennis and badminton courts, band concerts, etc., which provide novel and constantly changing attraction to the visitors lest they suffer from monotony.

Kempti Fall is the biggest and most beautiful waterfall in Mussoorie. It provides an ideal place for rendezvous and picnic parties. The fall consists of five separate falls whose aggregate width is 600 feet. There are a few other falls in Mussoorie, but Kempti takes the pride of place. A visit is well-worth the trouble.

"Why Film Critics Die Soon"

A Post-Mortem By The 'Deceased' Himself

By KHWAJA AHMAD ABBAS

To read the news of one's own death while still alive is a rare privilege that is vouchsafed to very few people. One such lucky man was Mark Twain, who on reading an obituary notice announcing his death, telegraphed to the paper: "The news is slightly exaggerated."

And, borrowing the words of the famous American humorist, I too replied, "The news is slightly exaggerated," when a friend recently telephoned the "Chronicle" office and asked me whether I was really dead!

The death motif seems to be haunting me for the past few months.

First, it was "reliably" rumoured that I was suffering from "slow fever" (must be very slow, indeed, not to have yet reached even once anywhere near 99 degrees!)

Then came my friend, Baburao Patel's interview in "Asha" in the course of which he referred to some mysterious "personal catastrophe", diagnosed an "unsettled mental condition" and generally regretted that I had stopped writing film criticism.

Funny, that the very same issue of "Asha" should have contained two full pages of film criticism contributed by me.

Pursued By Death

And on top of it came the little paragraph in "Editor's Mail" of the last issue of "filmindia".

Q. "May I ask who is K. Ahmad Abbas?"

A. "To the film industry a short lived storm that passed, to the friends an affectionate memory."

Inspite of his wide popularity very few of his over 3,00,000 readers really understand the subtleties of Baburao's peculiar humour and, no wonder, that some of them got the impression that I was no longer in the land of the living.

The result: Three telephone calls, two letters and one post card anxiously enquiring about my "death". It is good to feel that there are at least six persons who feel for you!

As I said, the Death motif seems to be consistently pursuing me. I received a film magazine from Lahore—a special Divali issue—and, as I opened it, the very first article that hit my eye was "Why Film Critics die soon", by my friend, S. V. Kriparam, mainly devoted to mourning "the unexpected, sudden and sad death of Khwaja Ahmad Abbas as a film critic."

Finally, by a "stranger than fiction" coincidence, I received as a present from a friend Marie Correlli's beautifully moibid novel "Vendetta", the story of a man who was buried alive and returned from his grave to wreak vengeance on his faithless friends. who had flattered him and 'exploited" him while he was alive but had utterly forgotten him within a few hours of his "death".

Thank heavens, I am not morbid like the character in "Vendetta" and, I flatter myself, I possess a sense of humour so that I am more amused than upset by such harmless jokes as the news of my own death.

But after reading "Vendetta" it did occur to me that it may be amusing to rise from my temporary "grave" of oblivion into which I have been plunged by a conspiracy of circumstances, and to reveal the "mysteries of life beyond death"—in other words, to tell them about the grand thrills of not being a film critic!

A "Dying Declaration"

I warn you that this is a purely personal article and I propose to make the fullest use of the first person singular. If I am considered important enough to be the subject of an obituary notice, my "dying declaration" must also be recorded!

So much has been made, privately and in the film press, of the fact that I am no longer writing and editing the Film Page of "The Bombay Chronicle". There are different and mutually contradictory "theories" about it—one of them being that I have been promoted to a more responsible job and another that I have been "degraded" for showing partiality for certain friends of mine among the film stars (who actually. seem to be getting a much bigger "boost" now that I am not writing the Film Page!)

Before I tell you why I am not writing the "Chronicle" Film Page, let me first make it clear that I was not born into this exciting world of journalism with the film critic's illuminated silver press-show pencil in my mouth.

Commerce, Crime And Politics

Boyishly enthusiastic and terribly self-conscious, I entered a newspaper office seven years ago and the first job assigned to me was to sub-edit the commercial page! Day after day, I sat at my desk, painfully wrestling with prices of Hessian and Cotton, T.T., New York on London, Bullion and Seeds, Bulls and Bears. That's why I know more about their favourite hobby of Share Bazar Speculation than certain producers suspect me of knowing. That's where I learnt of the mad gambles of capitalism which upset markets and stake the lives of millions on such imponderable circumstances as a king's cold or a dictator's dyspepsia.

The very next job that came my way was law court reporting and I still remember the feeling of nausea I had when for the first time I heard a death sentence passed on a convict. I saw a simple peasant who, suspecting his mistress of infidelity, had killed her with an axe and related the whole tragic story calmly, truthfully, unhesitatingly, convinced that the gallows would unite him with his beloved in the other world—a gallant and upright man with pathetically perverted ideas of love and fidelity. My mind vividly recalls two other cases: that of a young orphan boy who tearfully admitted having stolen six annas because he was hungry and that of the pitiful woman whose nose had been chopped off by a suspicious and callous husband.

In course of time I was to specialize in interviews and met diverse and interesting characters including politicians, fire-eaters, globe-trotters and street-walkers and found that politicians are not always polite and street-walkers not always immoral! I 'covered' Congress Sessions and Trade Union meetings, saw Pandit Jawaharlal choking with emotion as he spoke about Spain and heard Mahatma Gandhi unfolding his plan of satyagraha as he sat spinning on his "charkha" I flew from Bombay to Delhi and back to report the inauguration of the first Air Mail service in India, and, thanks to the "scoop" of our London correspondent, experienced the much greated thrill of bringing out the special edition announcing the actual abdication of King Edward—ten hours before any other paper in India! And all the time I wrote—reports of flower shows and motor accidents, editorial notes on political affairs, short stories, the Radio page, the Motoring and Aviation page, and the Science and Industry page!

Just Another Assignment

I mention all these activities as nothing remarkable or even unusual for a journalist. Every young apprentice in a newspaper office is invariably put through the same mill for, being the junior-most member of the staff all miscellaneous work is given to him. Indeed, I am sure most of my seniors in journalism have had even more exciting and varied experiences.

And, please don't imagine I am being irrelevant and getting further and further from the main theme of this article—why I became a film critic and why I am no longer a film critic. Indeed, in the preceding paragraphs, I have already given the answer.

I became a film critic for exactly the same reason for which once I became a radio critic or a law court reporter or a commercial page sub-editor—because

(Continued on Page 38)

The Indian Air Force

Flight Lieut. Rupchand (2nd from right) and three of his officers ready to go on reconnaissance flight.

These airmen were formerly students of School of Air Force Technical Training at Ambala.

A fine view of New Delhi from an Indian Air Force aircraft.

Will Nazi Invasion Materialise?

Time Definitely On The Side Of Britain

SHE WILL BE INFINITELY BETTER PLACED IN COMING YEAR TO FACE THE MENACE

"The people of England are very curious and ask, 'Why in the world don't you come?' We are coming. People should not always be so curious. When the British say, 'Why doesn't he come?' my answer is: Keep your shirts on. He is coming." Thus Der Fuehrer, Sept. 4. Perhaps he is coming, but England is beginning to doubt that Hitler is a man of his word. To record that another week has gone without an attempt by Germany to invade England is becoming monotonous. The Navy waits; a million five hundred thousand soldiers wait. They would welcome a straightout fight. They believed they would have come to grips long before this. They now think that perhaps there will be no fight; that Germany will delay or postpone the adventure. And they believe that, if it is further delayed or indefinitely postponed, the Royal Air Force will have been the explanation, (writes Mr. Charles M. Lincoln in "The New York Times").

That Hitler has really abandoned his dearest dream cannot be safely assumed. He may make the attempt at any moment. He may never make it. What is going on right now between himself and the governmental and military groups which surround him we cannot know. But more and more, in Berlin, are heard the words "in the Spring", "Britain is vulnerable elsewhere," "the Mediterranean." Yesterday a highly placed German said, in Berlin: "Let's leave open for the moment whether the Britain of the future may be regarded as European." What do these, and similar expressions, coming from the German capital, signify? They certainly do not resemble the bombast of a few months ago. Whether Germany is to defer, or put aside, her attempt to invade England remains unanswered. But it would seem, from what has thus far transpired, that if the attempt is to wait upon mastery of the Royal Air Force and the breaking of the British people it will have to wait a long, long time.

Bombings To Continue

There is no doubt, however, that Germany intends to continue to bomb England, London particularly; London, with 300,000 children under 5 years of age. That city has suffered severely; will suffer. But London consists of more than buildings. A few days ago England reported 2,000 dead, 6,000 injured; four-fifths in London. Germany reported about 600 dead, 1,400 injured. Spain was a rehearsal school for the Germans and Italians. Madrid had 3,000 dead, 9,000 injured; Barcelona, 3,000 dead, 5,000 injured. With all the bombing that England has taken since June 18 she has come off remarkably well. London's general services still function; the war and essential industries through the country are practically intact. What about Germany? London has deliberately permitted photographs of her wounds to go all over the world. Millions have seen them. But who has seen, for example, photographs of a very important railway center in Western Germany, Hamm, showing the results of the more than thirty voyages which British bombers have made to that city? Or photographs of the disarranged faces of the string of Germany's "invasion bases" on the coasts of the Channel and the North Sea?

The Ribbentrop Trip

The stoutness of British defense with persistence of counter-attack may have been one of Hitler's reasons for sending Ribbentrop to Rome, whose people, by the way, are being told that it may be "a long war" and not to expect victory "too soon." But probably both Hitler and Mussolini thought the time ripe for an appraisal of the present and a charting of future moves. Some results of the exchanges may soon appear. Spain is coming more into the picture, with strong hints that she may soon be annexed to the Axis. Spain would be very useful, even without military participation. The exchanges also included the Balkans—always an unfinished business—the dissection of Africa, the Near East. That there may also have been exchanges about each other is not improbable. Mussolini may have wanted to know how soon Hitler was going to win the war for him, in England. Ribbentrop may have asked for the date, even approximate, of the Italian arrival at Suez. Altogether, Germany and Italy had plenty to discuss. The war in the Near East is just beginning to unfold. There are bound to be, soon, spectacular events. Prophecy, here, would be foolish.

Time Serving Britain

Britain is fighting two wars at once. She may go down, but don't bet on it just yet. Time has often served Britain well. It has helped her much in this war, already. For one thing, she found her man much earlier in this struggle than she did in the World War. In this matter of war and preparation for war, certainly a compact concentration of absolute authority has its points. As in 1914, so in this war, Germany started at top speed. In crises, democracies are often found in second gear, if not, at times, actually in reverse. Certainly Britain now realizes how much her complacency of a few years ago menaces her safety today. But she is now in high gear. Every dominion and colony is at top speed as well. She is spending 33,000,000 dollars every day. Her credit continues good. The first year of the war cost her 14,000,000,000. The cost of the second year will be more. She is getting results. There are nearly one million tons of naval vessels on her stocks. Ships of all descdiptions are sliding into the water very frequently—with no advertising. No German bomb has hit any of her vast shipyards. The fifty United States destroyers were a welcome acquisition. She cannot have too many destroyers. She knows that Germany's submarine equipment is expanding rapidly. That her navy, as it is, is performing its duty she knows well. Thirty-five thousand cargo-carrying ships entered her ports in the war's first year and her naval vessels continue to convoy cargoes in the Thames.

If this war's course is as long, or nearly as long, as that of the World War Britain may come up to her record in that war. In its closing period she was spending 42,000,000 dollars a day, and in November, 1918, she possessed 50 battleships, 9-battle cruisers, 109 cruisers, 433 destroyers (185 at the beginning of this war) and 137 submarines. Battle cruisers were built in eleven months instead of two years; destroyers in nine months instead of eighteen, large submarines in five months instead of fourteen. There may be a comparable momentum in England to-day.

Planes And More Planes

However, more than anything, right now, Britain yearns for an unanswerable superiority over Germany, and Italy as well, in the air. She believes that by herself she is matching Germany in new construction. She has received 3,000 planes from the United States, will receive many times that number. Australia is producing 650 planes a month; Canada, "a large number." In England 600,000 are in the aircraft effort.

The Empire Training Plan calls for 20,000 pilots and 30,000 air crews from Canada. Winter months may see many of these training on American soil. If Britain comes safely through the present crisis by next Spring she will be immensely strong in the skies. Whether she can then overwhelm what Germany and Italy have to offer is another of the many questions of to-day for which there is no present answer. Next year should see air battles which will make the current conflicts seem trivial.

Britain is strong—and getting stronger. Germany is also strong, with resources for a long, hard war. But whether she can destroy the British Empire—as she has announced that she will do—is something else.

LONGER LIVES?

Is it possible for people to be given up for dead when there is a chance of revival? Some doctors declare that many organs continue to function after the heart stops beating, and that in the future it may be possible to revive the rest of the body if some part still lives.

Experiments prove that the brain continues living ten minutes after death, the heart muscles twenty minutes, eyes thirty minutes, ears an hour, arm and leg muscles four hours, blood corpuscles eighteen hours, bones three days, and skin five days. Perhaps a series of potent injections, together with electric treatment, might resuscitate many cases now considered hopeless.

"UNAVOIDABLY DETAINED"

(—Thomas in "The Detroit News")

TUKARAM

Poet--Saint Of Maharashtra

A Study In Spiritual Development.

There has always been a remarkable absence of sensuousness in the spiritual strivings of the people of Maharashtra, writes Mr. Chintamani Apte (who is making Indian Mysticism his chief subject of research at Sanitiniketan) in "The Aryan Path". When the wave of the religion of the heart reached them from other parts of India they selected for their devotional worship the God Vitthala of Pandharpur, a manifestation of Shri Krishna. Their ethical outlook coloured this new emotional religion. In the first half of the seventeenth century, when Tukaram lived, this movement had spread far and wide, even to the remote villages of Maharashtra. Tukaram's own ancestors were devotees of Vitthala. The mental make-up of the race and the tradition of devotional worship even in his own family suggest reasons for Tukaram's idol-worship and help to explain his spiritual development. Tukaram's worship is perhaps the most emotional of all the saint-poets of Maharashtra; and yet the element of sensuousness is altogether absent from it. So also are missing the sky-touching flights of emotion and imagination. His emotions are pure in character and restrained in expression.

Personal God

Tukaram's God is personal, and his relation with Him is one of love, resembling most the relation between a child and its mother; its development is uneven. His spiritual career is chequered throughout with longing, disappointment and joyful realization Gradually the character of his God undergoes a change. He, who had been at first an individual, becomes, in the end, the universal immanent God. Then Tukaram, at the height of his spiritual development, realises that his self has become one with the omnipresent God; and so, one with the universe. The aim of this article is to show the development of Tukaram's God from the individual to the universal Immanence, through the different moods of his spiritual career.

Tukaram's parents have died. famine has played havoc in his family; his cattle have perished; his trade has dwindled; his estate has come down to ruin; his good name and credit in the village are gone; his son and his wife have died of starvation. To fill the cup of his sorrow, his second wife quarrels with him always, and ill-treats his guests. These hardships and troubles make the worldly life impossible for Tukaram. His torment and suffering become unbearable. He seeks solace at the feet of God. He begins his religious life in the traditional mode. He takes to singing 'kirtans' and 'bhajans' and fasting on the eleventh day of each half of the lunar month. He spends his days on the top of a hill near his native Dehu and his nights in the temple of Vithoba in that village. He takes to the service of saints and of the people and also to the reading of the old Marathi religious poets, Dnyaneshwar, Namdev and Eknath.

All this discipline so prepares his mind that on a particular auspicious day, Thursday, the 10th day of the bright half of Magh in 1619, he dreams that he receives from Babaji Chaitanya, whom he calls his Guru, the sacred mantra "Rama, Krishna, Hari" for meditation, Thus his own dream or rather his own mind lays the foundation for the unfolding of his true self.

But the ill-educated Tukaram finds it impossible to meditate on an impersonal God. He says:—

"It will not be possible for me—a mortal being—O God, to see Thy infinite form, which is above the heavens and below the nether worlds."

He implores God to take some form for him.

Fortunately for Tukaram, he has inherited an image of God which had been worshipped in his family for several generations. It is an idol of the God Vitthal of Pandharpur, a manifestation of the God Krishna. The form of this God Tukaram describes in one of his 'abhangas' (poems):—

"He stands on the brick, hands rested on the waist. Round His neck is the garland of 'Tulsi' beads, and yellow is the lower garment. In His ears are shining the ear-rings of a fish-form and the 'Kaustabha-jewel' is shedding its lustre down His neck."

Tukaram makes the realisation of this form the sole aim of his life:—

"O God! I shall do no other Sadhana for meeting Thee. I have made Thy face and feet the cynosure of my eyes."

Assailed By Doubts

He doubts that his God may be convinced of his sincerity by his simply saying that he has made this his only occupation; and so he continues to repeat that it is his only and most ardent desire in life:—

"I lose my patience without Thee. Nothing I want, O God; for none but Thee gives me comfort. Show me Thy four-handed vision; I am pining to see Thy feet."

In his innocent hope that his God may be moved easily, he tells his dream of what he will do when he meets his God:—

"On seeing Thee, I shall embrace Thy feet, and fix my vision on Them. I shall stand before Thee with folded hands. And when Thou wilt ask, I shall tell Thee good things in solitude, my Lord."

But Tukaram finds that his God does not come to speak with him. Yet another hope lingers in his mind, that perhaps his God is preoccupied somewhere else and so has not come. He asks Him:—

"Art Thou too engaged elsewhere, to attend to a devotee's call? Or, art Thou caught in the meshes of the Gopis' devotion and art looking at their faces? Or art Thou fallen asleep? Or is the way that Thou hast to cross very far off"?

For a moment, a doubt occurs to his mind that perhaps because of his own faults and sins his God does not appear. And yet Tukaram begs Him to take compassion on him. He implores:—

"I have become mad after Thee, my Lord. I am vainly looking in various directions for Thee. I am panting without Thee as a fish without water."

His condition has become helpless, he is wearied of life, his suffering has become intense. He says:—

"I have become wearied, my Mother, and can walk no longer. Lift me up in Thy kindness and love. Put me to Thy breast, and ward off my hunger."

Not only has he got wearied; his very life is fading away. He entreats God to show His face once at least, and to clasp him to His bosom. When he sees that still his God does not come to his help he requests Him to appear in a dream at least.

13 Days Without Food

But all in vain! He does not come. Tukaram feels disappointed; he complains of this to God, vainly hoping that, then, out of shame, He may show His face. He says:—

"Thou art reputed to be so near. Thou livest in my heart and yet dost not show Thyself to me. Thou art cruel and shameless."

He adds that he has remained for thirteen days without food and drink. But Tukaram finds that all this penance is of no use. His God still remains a stone image.

Now he sees all his hopes shattered. He finds his God as usual indifferent to his torment and suffering. In a state of desperation he begins to abuse Him. He bursts out:—

"Thou art shameless and without caste and race. Thou art a thief, and an adulterer. Thou livest upon stones, and mud...animals and trees. I know that Thou art an ass, and a dog, and an ox, and bearest all sorts of burdens. Thou art a liar."

Even this abuse does not satisfy Tukaram. He begins to question God's very existence and His Godhood. He tells Him in a fit of anger:—

"Thou hast forgotten that our devotion has endowed Thee with Godhood. Great men are short of memory. It is due to us that Thou art able to move. Thou hast lived in the great void. It is we who give Thee a form and a name. Who else cares for Thee?"

He returns God's arrogance in kind by saying, "It is due to us that Thou art made God at all."

The Vision

At last his mind is purged of its base stuff. It has become pure. His desire and passions are controlled. He has freed himself from the clutches of this material world. His mind has begun to reveal its true nature to him. And so he finds that at last his denial of his God's existence is having its effect. No more is his God a mere stone image. He says:—

"The living body is dead, and has been placed in the cemetery. Passions are crying that their lord is gone, and death is crying that he had lost his control. The fire of illumination is burning the body with the fuel of dispassion. The pitcher of Egoism is whirled round the head, and is broken to pieces. The death-cry 'I am God' emerges vociferously."

Further he says, "The light which was hidden within is now illuminating the whole world. The joy is pervading everything." And so, now he feels, "the image has come to life." His God has put aside the veil and has come to meet him. He finds his patient waiting has come to success. Their long parting from each other has come to an end. He exclaims in joy:—

"How blessed am I that I have seen Thy feet to-day, O God! To-day's gain is indescribable. Its auspiciousness is beyond measure."

Then comes their meeting which he describes in very loving terms:—

"Thy hand is on my head and my heart is on Thy feet. Thus have we been interlocked body into body, self into self."

He continues to speak to Him of what bliss, what happiness he feels now:—

"I see Thy face and the vision gives me infinite bliss. My mind is riveted on it, and my hands cling to Thy feet. As I look at Thee, all my mental agony vanishes. Bliss is now leading me to an ever higher bliss."

In his anxiety lest he lose Him soon, Tukaram asks God to wait a little, to stand before him and to look at him. But later he almost repents of what he asked from Him, in his ecstasy of joy. His God takes a playful and affectionate revenge. He punishes Tukaram for his childish mistake. Tukaram complains:—

"Where can I run? Thou followest me wherever I go. and makest it impossible for me to forget Thee. Thou hast deprived me of solitude, and there is no place without Thee. Thou hast robbed away my heart, which was all my treasure."

"Deep Has Called Into Deep"

Tukaram is very much troubled by this pursuit by his God. He asks why God has penned him

(Continued on Page 31)

"Balinese Dancer"—A sculptural exhibit at the Sir J. J. School of Art Exhibition.

Sastri Confesses His Faith

A Vision Of "Mahavishnu"

By THE RT. HON. V. S. SHRINIVASA SASTRI in "Indian Review."

A profound Indian thinker is of opinion that the age of stark unbelief has passed away, and that leaders of modern thought are swinging to some form or other of theism.

Many signs of the time, no doubt, point, in this direction, but one cannot be sude that the great religions will ever re-establish themselves in men's hearts. Certain eminent men of science with a gift of eloquent expression have cast doubts on the ability of experiment and discovery to give a final and satisfactory answer to the riddle of nature and proclaimed the necessity of postulating some ultimate intelligence which defies definition or approach.

Extra-Cosmic Principle

The prevailing unsettlement of the affairs of mankind and the harrowing tribulations under which it groans to-day have induced a feeling of uttermost despair, from which the only chance of the escape seems to lie in the simple faith of the old time, which threw itself on an extra-cosmic principle regarded as benign even if inscrutable.

The bewildering variety and discord of the numerous individual credos that have been recently given to the world only serve to show that neither philosophy nor science nor the two together have penetrated the great mystery around us, that their quest will last for ever and be marked alternately by advance and reaction, though on examination the advance and reaction will disclose more comprehension of phenomena than before.

Men have always tended, when the old house threatened to crash about their ears, to fly to the nearest available shelter without pausing to ascertain how sure their safety was or how long it would last. This tendency explains the readiness with which society in general welcomes any legislative or administrative proposal which offers to cure social maladies proved to exist, and the confidence with which it goes to sleep as soon as the supposed remedies are set to work.

These, however, belong to the sphere of concreate phenomena which lend themselves to expert study and ameliorative action by concerted endeavour. Errors and mischances, on the contrary, in speculative thought and the inadequacies that time and increasing knowledge disclose in the customary solaces of life and the accepted means of salvation cause acute anguish and wreck the inward peace of the soul.

"Faith is dead, long live faith" seems too facile a comfort for the earnest-minded men and women who can no longer worship the old deity and will not rest till they have found anchorage in the haven of certitude.

Spirit Of Toleration

The high position assigned to religious toleration distinguishes modern communities from their predecessors of a century ago. Freethinkers are no longer hounded or banned. Those that reject the authority of orthodox churches and defy the jurisdiction of their dignitaries live their own lives and avow their own convictions without fear of the stake or social ostracism.

Excommunication has lost its terrors and has been known on occasions to recoil on the irate religious potentate. Even pious people recognise that the cardinal virtues and indeed the finest fruits of religion are as well exemplified in the lives of laymen as in those of priests and purohits.

The natural result is to invest the confessions and credos of eminent persons in any walk of life with a degree of edificatory importance not known to an earlier day when the direct service of God in the well-worn grooves was held indispensable to the development of those virtues which are summed up in the world goodness

Not alone hagiology, but all biography which studies human greatness is potent to elevate and chasten character.

What Is Perfection?

This is true even when the careers chosen for instruction are rendered imperfect by serious blemishes of nature and conscious misdirection. On a long view it is no disservice to the cause of education in the highest sense to show how defects of character may diminish, but cannot destroy, achievement, and how indeed perfection does not exist in the entire range of humanity but is only approached slowly through the subjugation of one imperfection after another.

Infinite are the varieties and gradations of excellence. Individuation of character has grown by leaps and bounds with the extension of tolerance and freedom; and, however difficult the task, the student will be not merely assisted but rewarded by the attempt to group biographies into types. These types will be innumerable even if we limit our vision to small circles, where, broadly speaking, the conditions of life are homogeneous.

Take for choice the men of our province who, belonging to the generation now passing out of view, received the full benefits of modern education. What influences played on their early upbringing? How were their traditional views of the ultimate problems of philosophy and religion affected by the touch of science and methods of comparative study? What is their contribution to the vast and intricate mosaic of Madras life to-day?

Even so narrowed, the theme is hopelessly beyond my puny capacity and diminutive knowledge. If I could persuade a few selected contemporaries of mine to write about themselves, the literature so produced would afford some material for the historian of moral and religious ideas. He would also need to know the physical surroundings, the public institutions of the locality, the religious thought and practices, and the newly-awakened desires and aspirations of society.

The 'unit' of material, however, would be the biography or autobiography of an individual who imbibed the subtle influences of the time and became somebody.

Most Difficult Subject

The gear must now be changed. I have drawn the net round myself and cannot escape. All my life I have, with maidenly shrinking, avoided self-exposure One's own self is the most difficult subject for one's pen. Sufficient knowledge there is, both of the outer and of the inner life. But can there be sufficient detachment? How can I avoid self-love and self-despising, both springing from the same root but flowering in opposite colours?

In the book before me (I believe, George Allan and Unvin 15 shs.) there are twenty-three self-sketches of entrancing interest. I envy the writers their cold-blooded objective laboratory attitude. I do not hope to attain it, but promise to do my best, ever bearing in mind that truth is paramount.

Of Brahmana parentage in the Tanjore district, I was born in poverty, but inherited a good brain. My parents pinched themselves hard to keep me at school and college. My father was of the priestly class; but, having no regular clientele, had to forage far and near for bare subsistence

My mother, born in a secular family, was proud by nature and, as soon as I could understand, used to confide to me her humiliation at the privations which he endured and the insults which he submitted to from the well-to do. She had a melancholy and pious disposition and, by unwearied resort to street expositions of scripture, garnered a vast deal of mythological lore.

She found in me an eager listener. I remember my father often saying to me: "Go in and ask that shrew, she knows more than I." Pushed before my time into the dark mysteries of sin, hell's torments and the malignancies of devils, I heard with trembling a course in Seshadharma, where the author sets out a fully elaborated table of man's transgressions of the eternal law and the punishment for each transgression.

To drive home these lessons, I was taken to a temple on the walls of which were depicted in lurid colours the scenes of hell with sinners undergoing tortures calculated to make the spectator's flesh creep. The horror of the pictures has not yet wholly faded out of my mind. At seventy-one the night still has fears for me.

For several years, while in the forms of the high school, I scarcely slept without a prolonged nightmare in which horrid goblins danced weird dances and made faces at me. Relief would come only in the morning when I woke with my young body perspiring and unrefreshed.

Life, however, is not without compensations. Some dreams, not many alas, were comforting and reassured me.

First Old Recollection

One in particular gave me an ecstasy of religious satisfaction, so much so that I did not expect a sympathetic hearing from any one and would not share it even with my mother.

It goes on record now for the first time. As I lay asleep praying in a boy's way for salvation, the sky was suffused with a soft glow, out of which the eye glimpsed parts of a divine figure, filling the firmament, recumbent, face earthward. The outline filled in quickly, the light became brighter and the form of Maha Vishnu, with majestic beauty disclosed itself to my enraptured vision. He lay head north and feet south. To the right and left were ranged gods and goddesses and munis familiar in our story. At the same time the splendour of the great one increased beyond description. But, I knew not how, my eye, more fortunate than Arjuna's, could gaze and adore and not be blinded.

At the culmination the effulgence seemed, as I recollected the trance in later years, to admit of only one description, if description it may be called. Let the reader turn to the twelfth sloka in the Gita chapter of the All-comprehending Form. "If a thousand suns could be conceived to blaze together in the sky, the united brilliance might approach the resplendence of the Supreme."

How I Became Religions

Though brought up on inadequate nutriment, I was a strong boy and spent many hours out of doors, mingling in the street and river-bed sports and excelling in several of them. By this means the gloom of my inner life was held in check, and I grew up a healthy though delicate lad, maintaining a balance between seriousness and self-indulgence.

In my teens, owing to the acquisition of a modern outlook, my mother's influence waned. Taken altogether I was a favourable specimen of th eearly products of English education. I lost faith in the accustomed rituals and ceremonies.

Religious thought, however, was sustained by an indefeasible longing for salvation. The personality of Jesus Christ fascinated me. But my peace of mind was shattered. Life's integrity could not continue in the growing dichotomy between belief and practice. This phenomenon is common in all educated communities, but at that time was stigmatized as the peculiar curse of new India by Christian missionaries zealous to increase their flock.

Gradually I was attracted to the experiential school of philosophy, which I blended in a manner peculiar to myself with the pessimism of Buddhistic teaching. Life took on a sombre hue. Moral judgments stiffened to the point of severity. Pleasure and laughter seemed illegitimate and were always dogged with remorse.

Speech too was an indulgence next door to sin and must be limited to necessity. The doctrine of

(Continued on Page 31)

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SHOPPING TO CLOSE AT 4 P. M.—NIGHT PRINTING FOR PARLIAMENT—CHILDREN'S VOICES ACROSS THE ATLANTIC—SHAKESPEARE AT THE FACTORY

Magic Carpet—Modern Version

London—Thirteen-year-old Jean Powell was blown out of her bedroom window during an air raid on a south-west town. She sailed through the air on her mattress and landed safely in the garden, still on the mattress and none the worse for her flight.

Shopping To End At 4 p.m.

Big stores and shops in Central London and the West End may be closing their doors for the night at 4 p. m. during the winter months to enable assistants to get home before black-out and the air raids.

Devil's Island Men Want To Fight

Prisoners on Devil's Island, the penal settlement in French Guiana, are in a state of virtual rebellion against the Vichy Government and are escaping in scores with the object of fighting for Britain, according to reports reaching New York.

Night Printing For Parliament

The Speaker of the House of Commons announced recently that arrangements had been made for the night printing of Parliamentary papers with no more delay than in peace-time.

An official of the Stationery Office said that a system had been instituted for printing throughout the night similar to those at other offices.

Troops Aid London's Homeless

To raise funds to help those in London who are rendered homeless by air raids troops stationed at a South-East coast town have formed their own concert party and are giving regular shows.

Most of the party are professional actors in peace-time, and include Glyn Jones and joe Tylor, two of Will Hay's original schoolboys.

Park Railings For Guns

A thousand tons of iron railings every week have been going to the melting pot since May, when the "Rails for Scrap" campaign began.

More than 22,000 tons in all of scrap iron have been collected by 424 local authorities in the 22 weeks of the campaign, and most of this has been in the form of iron railings.

Passengers At Their Own Risk

If you are a driver in London who gives lifts to pedestrians and who gives lifts to pedestrains and you are not covered for insurance against injury to passengers, here's a tip from Lieut.-Colonel Moore-Brabazon, new Minister of Transport:

Put a notice at the side of your car saying: "Free lifts at your own risk."

This will absolve you from liability for any injuries caused to passengers.

Shipbuilding, one of the trades most "closed" to British women, has now been opened to them, a big country house in England has been taken and adapted as a shipbuilding school. The course starts with a week devoted to the handling of tools, and lectures, then there is a period of more intensive training, followed by a spell of actual work on boats. At the end of the course an examination takes place, and then the women pass out to the yards, earning current board of trade rates of wages. Already more than sixty have passed through the school and are replacing men called to the colours. Photo shows: members of the school at work on partly-completed boats.

Blind Children Escape In Raid

Blind children in a South-West of England home for babies were startled out of their sleep and the building was shaken by explosions when planes dropped bombs nearby.

The children put on dressing gowns and slippers and quietly filed downstairs into the shelter. They were in the shelter within a minute and a half—the result of repeated air-raid practices.

Coroner Fined £20

A North Lincolnshire coroner, Colonel W. Smedhurst, was fined £20 and £5 costs at Barton-on-Humber for storing petroleum.

It was alleged that when a police officer visited his premises in August he was shown 200 gallons of petrol stored in drums in an underground chamber in the orchard, which had the outward appearance of a refuse dump.

12 Months For A. R. P. Worker

Phillip James Hilton (27), an A. R. P. demolition worker was at a London court sentenced to six months' hard labour on each of two charges—the theft of 1s. 2d. from a home safe, and of a camera worth 30s.—the sentences to run consecutively.

Hilton was seen carrying the safe and admitted he had taken it as well as the camera, from some wrecked houses.

Shelter Engagement

A Liverpool girl, and a Free French petty officer, evacuated from Dunkirk, became engaged in an air raid shelter. They were married at Plymouth.

The girl, Miss Irene Fauset (20

(Continued On Page 31)

(Left) St. Thomas Hospital one of London's leading hospitals, was among the hospitals damaged by Nazi bombs in October last. At the right is seen the damaged roof of St. Bartholomew's Medical School, London.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

AGRICULTURE IN JAPAN

AGRICULTURE IN JAPAN, By Amritlal Seth: (Centurion Printing Company, Shanghai, 1940).

"Agriculture in Japan" is the name of a book recently published by Amritlal D. Sheth. It is packed with information on the various aspects of Japanese agriculture and very helpful to those interested in the industry.

The book is divided into five parts. The first part is exclusively devoted to statistics. Figures are given under 116 heads and they are the latest available.

The second part gives a historical background of Japanese agriculture. Before Emperor Meiji came to the throne of Japan, that is before 1868, the sole means of livelihood of over 80 per cent of the population was agriculture. The farms there were very small. Taxes were heavy. There were some 1553 kinds of taxes levied from the people under the Tokugawa Shogunate.

A new era began for Japan with the accession of Emperor Meiji in 1868. Feudal tenure was wiped out, agricultural lands of the country were brought directly under the crown, land tax in kind was abolished, restrictions on trade were done away with, students were sent out for training, experimental farms and demonstration centres were opened, agricultural and industrial banks were set up, fresh lands were reclaimed, new fields were opened for the jobless, agriculture in short, was completely revolutionised in the brief space of a decade.

There is a chapter on agricultural education in Japan. The striking feature about it is its practical approach as compared to ours. Agricultural colleges and experimental and demonstration farms attempt to contact the farmer, teach him improved methods of culture and solve for him problems as they come up in day to day life. This is made possible partly because of the literacy of the farmer. With the educational programme first began in 1872 illiteracy is nil today in Japan.

The first experimental station was started in Tokyo in 1886. Today she has a large central experimental station at Nishigahara with 12 branches maintained by the Central Government. There are besides, experimental stations run by Prefectures of which there are 47 in the country. Agricultural education in Japan is at once followed by experiment and by demonstration. The acceptance of demonstration is stimulated by the universal formation of a net-work of associations which bring both officials and scientists into ready, friendly and helpful touch with the farmer. The starting point in this organisation is the village and there is hard by a village or a town in Japan that has not its association. These associations are not isolated bodies and through this federated institution they exercise a powerful influence on the agricultural industry and agriculture life of the country. Government experiments and show the way. It is the people themselves who work out the several improvements through their association.

While agricultural associations take care of the technical side of agriculture, co-operative societies look after the business side. Each village, town and city has three kinds of societies—Credit, purchasing and selling societies. These three kinds of societies are legally and formally separate but practically they are one. A federation of these three societies is found in every village and there are 14288 such federations in Japan to-day.

The last section of the book, and it is the most interesting, deals with manures and the role they play in Japanese agriculture. It tells of the toil of the Japanese farmer, how his indefatigable care and industry has made the naturally sterile soil yield a crop capable of supporting an ever increasing population. Japan, the author says, looks on the soil rather as an instrument or vehicle for converting his manure into crops than as a source of crop in itself and that this is the secret by which Japan has not only maintained the crop bearing capacity of its soil but has brought poorer soils into fertility. The use of manure is the marvel of Japanese agriculture.

K. B. M.

GREAT BOOKS IN BRIEF

"I Hear America Singing"

By Walt Whitman

(COPYRIGHT, DOUBLEDAY, DORAN Co.)

"I hear America singing, the varied carols I hear...Each singing what belongs to him or her and to none else...Singing with open mouth their strong melodious songs."

America's transformation from a land of Indian barbarism to a nation of 150 million citizens of civilized communities was not accidental. It was inevitable. Given certain purposes. whether with one man or a million, you get certain results. Laws of life are as inexorable as laws of mathematics.

It was of America and the earth that Walt Whitman wrote as he rambled his way from the Atlantic to the Pacific, learning about life from all men, and teaching all men about life from himself.

Christopher Morley's discussion of this poet in a new edition of Whitman's poetry, published by the above copyright holders, is charming and human. Mr. Morley's presentation of Whitman's influence, man by man, makes his introduction unusually penetrating.

But let us hear Whitman speak of America for himself:

"Come, I will make the continent indissoluble,
I will make the most splendid race the sun ever shone upon,

Walt Whitman lived from 1819 to 1892, a romantic, adventurous, curious sort of man. Spectacular in appearance, he was a world unto himself.

Sensible of events around him, Whitman was a practical man. He became a nurse in the Civil War, doing what he could to ameliorate the suffering around him.

But he was likewise sensible of the possible course of future events for America with her new and childlike faith in the value of individual human life. In this respect he was a prophet, a visionary, but he also exhorted the future children of America to have the courage to maintain this childlike faith in the value of individual human life.

It seems that we are now in the situation which Whitman visualized when he wrote. "I have charged myself.....for a battle-call, rousing to arms if need be, years, centuries hence."

I will make divine magnetic lands,
With the love of comrades,
With the life-long love of comrades.
I will plant companionship thick as trees along the rivers of America, and along the shores of the great lakes, and all over the prairies,
I will make inseparable cities with their arms about each other's necks,
By the love of comrades,
By the manly love of comrades.
For you these from me, O Democracy, to serve you, ma femme!
For you, for you I am trilling these songs."

The days of Whitman's life were troubled days, with state arrayed

(Continued on Page 37)

Turkey Has Women Chief Constables

One of the most remarkable changes of our time has been the rise of a new, virile Turkey in place of the past century's "sick man of Europe." Occupying as it does the strategic position of "the key to the East." we should know something of the general lay-out of the country—social, industrial, political and military. Mr. John Parker, M.P., and Mr. Charles Smith have written, from close study and first-hand knowledge, a simple but comprehensive survey in "Modern Turkey" (Routledge, 12s. 6d.). The new Republic, they point out,

> not only won independence for herself but secured the respect and leadership of her neighbours. From Yugoslavia to Afghanistan she is looked up to and there is widespread support for her efforts to preserve these countries from foreign domination and exploitation. Turkey's power and influence has not been so great for many centuries.

This influence, they add, has been great among the surrounding countries not only because of her active foreign policy but because of the success of her great internal changes. She realized the need for making the best use of Turkish capital and resources. and for tackling with state schemes the jobs which private enterprise had been unable to do. Every effort is being made to reconcile small-scale private enterprise with large-scale state operations. but where necessary some form of co-operative or municipal undertaking will be created.

NO REAL FAMILY LIFE

The most revolutionary changes, however, have been in education and the emancipation of women. Under the Ottoman Empire women in the towns, and particularly among the upper classes, had been little more than slaves. Under Moslem law a man was allowed four legal wives and any number of concubines. A woman could not appear in public with men; out of doors she must go veiled. Education was considered sinful. She never saw her husband until the wedding day; her father chose him; a prospective bridegroom sent his female relatives to call on families with marriageable daughters, and if a girl wished to marry she had to please these go-between. Once a girl had been handed over, the husband retained the right to divorce her by word of mouth whenever he wished.

> The lack of real family life and the continual quarrels amongst the female members of a household and their children prevented a man from having any real affection for his home. There was no equal division of property amongst children, and a great deal of intrigue took place to secure preference for one or other of the off-spring.

MILITARY SERVICE SUGGESTED

It was the Young Turk revolution of 1908 which first modified this tyranny. Mustapha Kemal ended it when he took a strong stand for sex equality and declared "our need to-day is the higher education of our women. They shall be instructed in every field of science . . . men and women will walk together in all paths of life and help each other." Women have now obtained

> legal, social, political, and economic equality. There is no single official bar in civil life to posts which they may obtain. They are found in the ranks of teachers, civil servants, artists, judges, lawyers, and deputies; there are even two women chief contables. They also work in offices, shops, and factories, and receive equal pay for equal work.

Military service for women, the authors add, has been suggested as a final step to complete equality; some military education has already been given in the lycees and universities; if the country were ever in a serious plight, as it was in 1922, they would form a last line of defence.

The authors are inclined to overwork "western capitalism" as a bugbear, and make it an obsession; otherwise, their book is an illuminating one which affords a clear understanding of modern Turkey.

TREVOR ALLEN.

OUR SHORT STORY

The Diamond Necklace

By "MASI"

The morning seemed visibly advanced, but Leila did not get up. She lay quite still with her eyes closed and her head pressed into the pillow trying not to let herself become properly awake. She wanted to escape again into the oblivion of sleep and postpone the time of wakefulness. She could not, however, remain in bed for long. She edged out carefully from under the clothes on to the floor; then walked over to the window. The garden below presented her with a delightful sight. The rain of the night had left the world sweet and clean. The ragged grass was all jewelled in the sunshine, and all around her the multifarious life of earth was slowly awakening in the gentle heat of the sun. Numerous birds perched in the branches, holding up their throat to the sun, as though to melt their frozen song; and they fluttered their wings in tiny convulsions as the first stirrings of their almost-forgotten voices broke out into uncertain chirrupings.

Standing near the window, with a gentle breeze ruffling her hair, she gave herself to meditation. It was the sort of morning which should have bred happiness and quite content, but Leila had woken in a mood of despair which fine weather could not dispel. What had happened overnight had upset her, and sleep, which knits up the ravelled sleeve of care, had not done much to soothe her troubled spirit. Without doubt it was impossible she thought that Suresh could have stolen the diamond necklace. He was fine and straight, clean in mind and body. He had a brilliant career at the University, besides an unimpeachable character. In her own experience as well, as his pupil, she always found him quite frank and honest. Yet her father, who once had great regard for Suresh's character, had suddenly turned round to accuse him of the theft. She was puzzled. It was then an explanation suggested itself to her. Was it possible that there was a conspiracy behind the whole affair? Her father knew the intimacy that existed between her and Suresh, and he never liked it. In fact, once he even went out of his way to tell her that Suresh, inspite of all his brilliant academic career, was a very poor man and had no status in society. In the circumstances, any alliance with him, he had warned her, would be derogatory to the prestige of his family. But she had paid no heed to his warning. Suresh loved her, and had brought her woman's soul alive within her. Was it possible then that, whilst saying nothing to her, he had planned to get rid of Suresh by making him a criminal?

This explanation was so consistent with the facts and so convincing to her perturbed mind, that she embraced it eagerly. Going back over her father's explanation for getting Suresh implicated, she saw no logic or sequence in them, only a number of disconnected points no more related than the pebbles on the road. The more she thought over it, the more convinced did she become of the conspiracy. She thought she must do something, and that too immediately, to get Suresh out of the tangle. She drifted once again into thinking, but soon her face cleared like the sun coming through a cloud. An idea came to her. It came to her from nowhere, and it appeared a very suitable solution. With the idea new and racing in her mind, she had no doubt of her ability to perform the act. No fear of a sudden regard for anybody. Beyond Suresh there lay her happiness. For he moment that was all.

At nine o'clock that morning a natty two-seater car drew up at the gate of "Shati Nivas", and Leila alighted. She was met at the gate by the young barrister who owned the cottage, and Suresh whom the former had bailed out.

"You shouldn't have come here," said Suresh after the usual greetings. "What would your father think?"

Leila smiled.

"I have some important business with the lawyer, she said, and turning to the barrister she added "Can I have a word with you?"

"Say on, Miss Leila,' 'said the lawyer.

"In private, I mean. You don't mind Suresh."

"Not a bit. I will walk around the garden."

Suresh disappeared, and the moment she found her alone with the lawyer, she again turned to him with a kind of eagerness.

"I have come to talk to you about Suresh." she said. "The whole affair appears to be a "put up" one."

The barrister gave a start.

"What do you mean?"

She explained briefly what had passed in her mind that morning. The lawyer was completely absorbed. The twinkle had left his eyes; his expression was one of keen concentration.

"Your conclusion is an accurate one," nodded the lawyer gravely after some time. "I know Suresh intimately. I was with him for five years in the College. There cannot be a better fellow."

"You may take it from me," Leila continued, "that if my suspicions are correct, I intend meeting the lie with another lie."

Then she outlined the small scheme she had formed. He stared at her in amazement.

"You are placing Suresh under a deep debt to you," exclaimed the lawyer. "I wonder what he would have done without you."

"He would pay me the debt all right!"

She smiled and returned to her car.

The young barrister stood gazing at the retreating figure pallidly. He had a sixth sense in these matters!

* * * *

It was after a week. The ground adjacent to the Criminal court was full of activity. The case in which Suresh figured as the accused has created a sensation. Court officials, clerks, reporters and witnesses jostled together, talking and joking, waiting for the judge to arrive. At eleven o'clock the judge arrived, and with his arrival the business of the court began. The first name the court peon shouted happened to be that of Suresh. The young man emerged through an inner doorway, followed by two constables, and mounted the steps into the dock. He stood dejected-looking and ashamed, his face pallid, his eyes, after his first hurried glance at the court, cast down. The judge, after perusing the sheaf of paper placed before him, leaned forward on his elbows to look at the occupant of the dock. The Public Prosecutor briefly explained the case, and he was followed by the young barrister who appeared for Suresh.

"This, your honour, if I may say so," began the barrister, "is a most peculiar and unusual case. The accused, though of a poor family, has had a brilliant academic career. To add to this he had always been straight in his dealings. Incidentally, I may here mention that I had the privilege of being with him for five years in College, and as far as my knowledge of him goes, there cannot be better fellow. It is only last year after finishing his course, he joined the Zamindar, the complainant, as a private tutor to his daughter. According to the admission of the zamindar, he has so far discharged his responsibilities quite honestly and to the complete satisfaction of the plaintiff."

The voice went on rapidly, outlining the facts of the case. He pleaded most vigorously for a human understanding of the case, seeking to pity his living humanity against the dry little man who represented the machine of abstract justice.

"A very unusual case," muttered the judge, and there was a look of perplexity on his shrivelled face.

At this juncture there occurred a great commotion in the court. A modern young lady with a dainty parasol hurried into the presence of the judge, much to the annoyance of two court peons who closely followed her without being able to stop her. The judge looked at her amazed.

"I must apologise for this intrusion, your honour," she said in perfect English, "but I have had to do it, as it has an important bearing on the case proceeding in the court. The diamond necklace alleged to have been stolen has been found."

"But who are you please," interrupted the judge.

"I am the daughter of the zamindar who has instituted this case. My name is Leila."

Had a bomb dropped into the court it could not have created a greater sensation. Everyone was dumbfounded. Suresh lifted his head and faced Leila, and she noticed a look of gratitude in his eyes.

Within the next few minutes the whole prosecution collapsed like a house of cards, and Suresh was honourably acquitted.

* * * *

The zamindar was greatly upset. The whole affair had gone against him. He hurried home to get a satisfactory explanation from Leila, but on arrival he found, instead of Leila, a letter awaiting him. It was written in the neat hand of his daughter.

"Dear father," it ran.

"Forgive me. I have had to do it. I realised from the beginning that it was all on the wrong side. Nothing can render us apart. We are made for each other.

Yours. Leila."

* * * *

Suresh stood in a confused frame of mind, holding Leila's hand.

"But look here," he said after a long silence, "this isn't possible."

"What isn't possible?"

"All this. A girl like you giving up everything for the sake of a fellow like."

"Why not?"

"So you really mean that you would offend your old father for life and get cut off without a pie."

"Yes, but I have pots of my own money, left under a separate will by my mother."

He could not believe his senses until actually Leila placed herself in his arms; he folded her like a baby with a cry of joy.

(THE END.)

STRANGE STORY OF REAL PEOPLE

The Remarkable Tichborne Case

BY VINCENT TOWNE.

'Tis an unwise mother that knows not her own child.

Seventy years ago Henrietta, Lady Tichborne, widow of Sir James, baronet of that name, fell upon the neck of a prodigal whom she identified as her lost offspring, the heir to the Tichborne title and estates. And thereby her ladyship precipitated a worldwide sensation, also a trial lasting 188 days and costing 1,000,000 dol. It was the longest English trial of record.

The strange story begins over a century ago with Sir Edward Tichborne, Baronet, whose estate yielded 100,000 dol. a year. There being no sons to bless him, his heir to the title was a nephew, James, with two sons, Roger and Alfred—two Parisianized youths, whose mother disliked England. Roger, the elder boy, prospective heir to the Tichborne baronetcy and estates, was betrothed to his Cousin Katherine, but, being as wild a young subaltern as ever wore a sword at his hip, was required to go abroad for a couple of years' probation before he might claim the hand of his lovely fiancee.

Thus it was, in 1852, that young Roger resigned his commission in the army and sailed for South America to begin life anew in the open. For more than a year he wandered restlessly from place to place through Latin-America, until hearing that his granduncle had died, that his father had succeeded to the baronetcy and that he was now heir to the title. Thereupon he sailed homeward from Rio Janeiro on the ship Bella, which never came to port. His mother, the aforementioned Lady Henrietta, absolutely failed to believe that he had failed to escape whatever ill fate might have overtaken the Bella. She had a "presentiment" that he was still alive and that he would one day return to her, but while she continued to reiterate this belief and to persistently advertise for him, offering a handsome reward for knowledge of his whereabouts, her husband died, leaving the baronetcy to her younger son, Alfred, a minor.

Fourteen years after Lady Tichborne had bid her son Roger farewell one of her advertisements brought her a clue. A wanderer located in Australia and claiming to be one Thomas Castro was said to bear an unmistakable resem-

(Continued on Page 39)

Fazlul Haq Explains

Why Vidyamandir Scheme Is Unacceptable To Muslims

EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS SHOULD BE CONSIDERED WITH REFERENCE TO GROUPS AND NOT TO COMMUNITY IN THE LUMP

The Hon. Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, in the course of his presidential address delivered at the 51st session of the All-India Muslim Educational Conference, held at Poona, on Saturday said:—

Generally speaking, the problems of education can be divided into the following essential parts; primary, secondary, college and University and Technical Education. I will take up these various sections in the order in which I have enumerated them. As regards primary, it is hardly necessary to stress the point that the needs and requirements of Muslim children are essentially different from those of the children of other communities

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

No Muslim parent would think of giving any kind of education to a Muslim child without imparting to the child something in the nature of instructions in Holy Quoran and in the rudimentary elements of our Faith and what is generally known as Religious Instruction. If you set up a primary school for Muslim boys or girls the demand comes immediately from the community that there must be provision in the school for education on the lines I have mentioned above before the child would be allowed to take to secular education. In my own Province, I have tried to encourage schools giving secular education but the cry has been incessant from Muslim parents, that in all primary schools there must be sufficient provision for such religious instruction as is essential for Muslim children. It is a mistake to suppose that the institutions giving primary education should encourage the only curricula which impart ordinary non-religious education and that the Muslim boys can be allowed to receive their religious education separately either at home or according to provisions made in the institutions themselves. I have not found in my experience, which I claim to be somewhat varied, and extensive, any instance in which Muslims would be ready to place provisions for religious instructions on a lower plane than ordinary secular education. Considered from this point of view all schemes of primary education such as the Vidyamandir or Pathsala scheme must be utterly unacceptable to the Muslim community. I do not wish to repeat the objections to the Vidyamandir scheme on the various grounds which are now well-known to the public. but I certainly declare most emphatically that the Vidyamandir scheme is unacceptable to the Muslims mainly because there is no provision in the scheme for anything like religious education acceptable to the Muslim community.

Judged from this point of view the problem of primary education for Muslim children resolves itself into the establishment of primary schools in all centres of Muslim population where Muslim children can get the instruction which is acceptable to the community as a whole. It might mean a considerable expense, and in some cases the expense must reach an almost staggering figure, but primary education is the birth right of every individual child and it is absurd to plead want of funds in imparting education to our children. The money requisite must be found whether by the people themselves or by the State or by the combined efforts of the people and the Government.

COST OF PRIMARY EDUCATION

There is one aspect of the problems of primary education in India to which I feel I must make a reference before I pass on to other subjects. I refer to the colossal magnitude of the problem specially from the point of view of cost, which people are apt to forget when shouting slogans for the introduction of free and compulsory education. In my province of Bengal we have got more than one lakh inhabited villages and nearly 8 million children between the ages of 6 to 10 and considered from every point of view, the cost of primary education comes to a figure close upon 4 crores a year. It is evident that this heavy recurring expenditure is practically beyond the present resources of any province, and I am sure that each province will find the cost of primary education almost as bewildering as we find it in Bengal.

So far as my Province is concerned, I take a legitimate pride in the work which our Government has been able to achieve. In the course of the three and half years we have been in office. we have laid the foundations for primary education in more than half the districts of the province, and the system of primary education itself is in full swing in more than one-third of the province at the present time. We expect that before we lay down the reins of office, universal and free primary education with well trained teachers will have been introduced into nearly two-thirds of the entire province of Bengal. I claim that this is a record which is unequalled, and certainly not surpassed, by the records of any other province in India.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

I now come to Secondary Education. Speaking from personal experience I have every reason to believe that Secondary education in India has been developing in a haphazard fashion and there does not exist in any province anything like a planned programme for the development of secondary education. Schools spring up without any method and in many cases without any justification whatsoever. The teachers are generally ill paid, because the income from fees is generally low and Governments do not ordinarily come forward to give enough money in the shape of maintenance grants to enable schools to pay adequate salaries to the teachers. The result has been that with ill paid teachers having practically no prospects in life and with no interest in the work with which they have been entrusted, the education imparted is deficient both in quality and quantity and utterly inadequate to make the students fit for higher studies in colleges. In these matters the problems of Muslim education are very nearly similar to the problems of the youths of other communities and I do not wish to take up the time of this conference by dilating on this particular aspect of Indian education.

I cannot leave the question of Secondary Education without referring to a matter which explains to a large extent the existence of the defects of primary and secondary education which we find prevalent at the present moment in India. It is a regrettable fact the early British Administrators of India spent the initial and formative periods of British Rule in this country solely in consolidating their military position rather than in facing the problems of education either cultural, vocational, technical or otherwise. The most culpable neglect of which they have been guilty had been in the fields of primary and Secondary Education. Till the establishment of the three Universities at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, the Government of the country had done practically nothing in controlling primary or secondary education. They left this problem entirely to the efforts of missionaries and mostly to private enterprise. Even the establishment of the Universities did not remedy this defect, their object being to ascertain by means of examinations the attainment of students in various fields of Arts, Literature and Science. In other words, Primary and Secondary education were utterly neglected and even collegiate and University education did not receive much attention and the only part that Government took was to distribute certificates of merit on the basis of the appraisement of examination papers. The result has been most unsatisfactory and it is not a surprise that there is in every province an incessant cry for the overhauling of the systems of education in all their stages.

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

I now come to collegiate education. In this case also colleges spring up without adequate safeguards to prevent this system of education from falling into the pitfalls from which primary and secondary education could not escape. Government did very little towards controlling even collegiate education, and the supervision which the Government exercised over Universities was of an entirely nominal character. I admit that there have been individual Indians who attained distinction as pioneers of education in various parts of India and these Indian educationists did unquestionable services in rescuing education in all the branches from falling into utter confusion, if not actual decay. The names of Ranade, Gokhale, Ashutosh Mukerji, Madhaba Rao and in later times of Paranjpye and others are inscribed in undying letters on the scroll of fame in consequence of their services to the cause of education in India. The Muslim community has also made its contributions which are no less unique and creditable. Sir Syed Ahmad, Syed Mahmood, Roos Mahmood, Iqbal, Dr. Sir Ziauddin of Aligarh and others of undying fame have left us a legacy of solid and substantial work which we cannot do better than implicitly follow. But it is a matter of regret that Government contributions towards either the spread of education or the maintenance of high standards of education have been lamentably meagre and extremely unsatisfactory. Even now, when the introduction of Provincial Autonomy has thrown the burden of administration on the Indians themselves in the provinces, the interest which the Central Government is found to evince in educational matters is anything but creditable to Government.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

I now come to Vocational and Technical education. In these matters the indifference which the Government has shown has been so culpable as almost amounting to criminally. I need not go into details but I am sure that even the most sweeping condemnation would be inadequate to describe Government apathy in these respects. If to-day India is poor in spite of her vast resources. if at the present moment the Indians have not been able to industrialise India in order to be able to put her side by side with the advancing countries of the world, it is because the Indians so long have not received any education which would fit them for practical and technical education. Government has not merely neglected literary education in all its branches, but has failed to play its part in giving education of a practical character which might have remedied to a certain extent the defects of general and non-technical education.

CULTURAL DIFFERENCES

I wish to make certain specific recommendations for your consideration in conference. We must be realistic if we wish to achieve anything; and in order to avoid unrealities and fanciful pictures of things that ought to be but either cannot be or are not, we should avoid yielding to mere slogans and roaming in the realms of fancy for the solution of problems which affect us in the ordinary concerns of life. We have to remember the conditions of the Muslims of India from the point of view of geographical distribution, economic condition, their proportion in population and their present position in India as a community distinct from others. Let us first consider the geographical position of the members of our community. We are generally led to shout that the Muslims are 90 millions in India and that they are a community which cannot therefore be considered a minority community, and the Muslims themselves are apt to be led into a sense of security on being constantly reminded of slogans which have a tendency to hide the real facts. Had these 90 millions of Muslims been concentrated in one area and even in one or two adjoining areas, the Muslims would have had nothing to fear, but as it is, we find these 90 millions widely scattered throughout the vast continent of India and the geographical and climatic conditions of each Muslim inhabited area combine to make the Muslims of one part of India very different in many respects from their co-religionists in other parts of India. The problems therefore which might be pressing and relevant for the Muslims in one area may be utterly unsuitable to Muslims in other areas. Take one instance: the problems of education for the Muslims of the North-West Frontier Province are in many respects fundamentally different from the problems which confront the Muslims of Eastern Bengal.

It is, therefore, evident that the problems are not merely different and distinct for the various communities but that they also differ in their diversity and complexity

(Continued On Page 29)

FAZLUL HUQ ARRIVES IN POONA

POONA, Dec. 28.

The Hon. Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, President-elect of the All-India Muslim Educational conference and a party of delegates arrived in Poona this morning.

Mr. Huq was accorded an enthusiastic reception at the station by the officials of the Reception Committee of the conference and the local Muslim League. A large number of Muslims gave the Bengal Premier an ovation as he left the station.—A. P.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p. c. on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE", if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle",—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPE WRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL

For very bright ambitious Bisa Agarwal Bachelor 27, M.A., decently settled respected Zamindar family. Preference for really deserving, financially or otherwise proposals. Box No. 14029, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted suitable bride (Not ultra-modern) for young Muslim bachelor, graduate, merchant in Bombay. Highly connected. Write Box No. 14037 "B. C."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Employed or Unemployed. Sell your spare hours for respectable agency work. We offer 185. Free particulars. Box 13962, "Bombay Chronicle."

XMAS NOVELTY PICTURES

Xmas Novelty Pictures. Make Churchill from Lions. Hitler from Pigs. Mussolini from Buffaloes. Stalin from Bears. Beast of Berlin, etc. It's amusement par excellent. Send 8 one anna stamps for such 20 pictures, Vardhman Sons, Bombay 3. (14046)

Public Notices

PUBLIC NOTICE.

On account of disputes between the proprietors, the well-known firm of Messrs. Tarachand Pursram, Jewellers, 63, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, is being wound up under the orders of the First Class Civil Court, Hyderabad, Sind. All articles will be disposed of to customers here-after at extremely reasonable rates.

CHANDURBHAN WADHUMAL,
Official Receiver.
(4042)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY & RADIO ENGINEERING.
SESSION BEGINS FROM JANUARY, 1941.

Limited number of seats. Enrol at once for a complete and thorough training.

WIRELESS. This Institute has installed the latest Marconi apparatus of the same type as that in the Government Examination Centre at Alipore. The percentage of passes attained by this Institute has been as high as 75 per cent. The demand for Wireless Operators is increasing. All passed students of this Institute have been employed. The Institute is frequently receiving enquiries for the supply of Wireless Operators.

RADIO—There are excellent fields of employment and active work in India, which are increasing daily.

This is really a money-earning trade or industry. Many can obtain well-paid berths in Radio shops and Depots in the large towns, or can establish Radio Supply shops of their own.

Apply for Illustrated Prospectus with five annas stamps to The Principal, GEORGE TELEGRAPH TRAINING INSTITUTE, 136, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.

COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY.
Regular and mechanical courses begin from 15th January. Apply for prospectus to Dr. M. K. Patel, D.D.S., Principal, Hospital Road, Karachi.

556. DAILY WANTS

100 per cent. Pure Teel (sweet) Oil, best for cooking and frying substitute for Ghee. Free retail delivery. Tel. No. 42918. The Modern Teel Oil Mill, Next to Sonawala Block No. 1. Tardeo.
(14049)

THIRD GREAT WEEK!

★

HE PAID THE SOCIETY FOR THE INJUSTICE That was done to him!

●

A TENSELY REALISTIC SOCIAL PHOTOPLAY OF A YOUNG MAN! !

FILM CORPORATIONS'

'Qaidi'

(A PRISONER)

Starring:
RAMOLA (Aulad Fame)
NANDREKER,
MEHTAB,
WASTI. Etc.,
Direction:
MR. HASNAIN

LAMINGTON

Time: 4-30, 7-15, & 10 p. m.
SAT., SUN., & HOLIDAYS AT 2 P. M.

ALL BOMBAY, WAS AT YESTERDAY'S PREMIERE SHOW OF NATIONAL STUDIOS' Mighty New Presentation

PUJA

Directed by A. R. KARDAR

Starring: SARDAR AKHTAR and SITARA with Zahur Raja, Jyoti, Sankatha Prasad, Satish Sunalini Devi, Bhudo Advani *and others.*

A FLAMING DRAMA OF THE EMOTIONS WHICH YOU CANNOT MISS

PATHE 3-30, 6-30, 10 p.m.

WHAT IS A WIFE'S DUTY?

Should she kill her emotions, sentiments, feelings for

HER HUSBAND'S SAKE?

SHOULD WOMAN WEEP WHILE MAN IS gallivanting?

GREAT INDIA PICTURES
DOCUMENT ON MATRIMONY

Snehabandhan

INTAZAR

Featuring
BIBBO,
E. BILLIMORIA,
NAVIN YAGNIK, MUZAMIL,
KAMLA, PRATIMADEVI,
BOSE, PURI, RAJKUMARI
DHULIA.

A
KIKUBHAI B. DESAI
Production

Director: J. P. ADVANI.
Dialogues: Pt. BETAB
Music: P. GHOSH

Snehabandhan

INTAZAR

Now Running to Crowded Houses at

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

3 SHOWS DAILY 4, 6-45, & 9-45
MATINEE AT 1-30 ON SAT., SUN. & HOLI.

PATGAONKAR WINS SIQUEIRA CUP

The match between G. A. Patgaonkar, the Hindu Gymkhana Billiards champion and J. S. Vigers, the former Telegraph Billiards champion, in the Final of War Fund Billiards Tournament for Alec Siqueira Special Trophy, played at the Byculla Y.M.C.A., on Friday, was marked by desperate and spirited recovery by Patgaonkar that just succeeded in winning the contest by 18 points.

Vigers had no nerves and gave a fine display. His top-of-the-table play and two-cushion canons were skillfull. He made a great fight against a worthy opponent and held the lead upto his score reached the total of 472 against Patgaonkar's 428 and looked certain to win.

But Patgaonkar unexpectedly struck his tip-top form to score some useful breaks to beat Vigers in a sensational finish.

BEST BREAKS.

Patgaonkar: 63, 37, 23, 37, 24 and 37.

Vigers: 32, 22, 22, 28, 24, 27 and 47.

After the match Mrs. L. B. Sequ[illegible] presented the trophies.

BOMBERS REAPPEAR OVER LONDON

Nazis Repeat Blitz Air Raids After 80 Hours Of Quiet

LONDON, Dec. 27.

After the Christmas lull Nazi bombers reappeared over London area on Friday. Flying high to escape anti-aircraft gunfire they dropped high explosive and incendiary bombs and flares.

As the raid developed it had all the features of the worst "Blitz" since the "Luftwaffe" launched air attacks on this country.

The crash of gunfire, the flashes of bursting shells, the occasional light of flares and the dropping of bombs produced an awe-inspiring spectacle, but Londoners carried on as usual, buses and trains continued to run and the main thoroughfares were never completely deserted. The "all clear" was sounded in the London area well before midnight.

HOSPITAL DAMAGED

The air raid broke 80 hours of quiet. The raiders adopted new tactics. concentrated their reckless bombing into a few hours only. The raid was equal in intensity, but not in duration, to some of the heaviest onslaughts on the capital.

Anti-aircraft fire was almost continuous and from widespread areas came the same story of flares and incendiaries followed by high explosives. Salvoes of bombs caused damage and a number of casualties when people were trapped in ruins.

A hospital containing 700 patients was damaged and a market and a restaurant were among other places hit. Some of the fires were soon extinguished.

There was only slight activity in other parts of the country.—Reuter.

Lone Raider Over Southampton On Saturday

LONDON, Dec. 28.

The Luftwaffe did not approach London area, during daylight, today, after their four-hour onslaught on the capital last night—the first alert the capital had had since Monday.

A lone raider dropped some bombs over Southampton this afternoon, causing, it is officially stated, damage and a few casualties and an enemy aircraft were also stated to be in West Midlands area during the afternoon.—Reuter.

DELIVERANCE IN 1941

Hope Of Freeing Mediterranean From All Enemy Activity

ATHENS, Dec. 28.

The conviction that the Mediterranean will be freed of all enemy activity during the next year was expressed by the Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean fleet, Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham, in a message to the Chief of the Greek naval staff Admiral Sakellario. The message was in reply to telegraphed wishes from Admiral Sakellario to Admiral Cunningham on behalf of the officers and men of the Greek navy: "Merry Christmas and Happy New Year, that will win the achievement of our common war aims." Admiral Cunningham replied: "The course of the New Year will deliver us both completely from all enemy activity in the Mediterranean."—Reuter.

HELP BRITAIN EVEN INCURRING RISK OF WAR

What Majority Of U. S. People Think

NEW YORK, DEC. 28.

SIXTY PER CENT., OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE TO-DAY THINK THAT IT IS MORE IMPORTANT FOR THE UNITED STATES TO HELP BRITAIN EVEN AT THE RISK OF BEING INVOLVED IN THE WAR THEMSELVES THAN TO KEEP OUT OF THE WAR, ACCORDING TO THE LATEST POLL CONDUCTED BY THE GALLUP INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC OPINION.—REUTER.

FIRESIDE TALK

Isolationist Group's Fear

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.

President Roosevelt like the master politician that he is has given the public sufficient indicaton of the nature of the "Fireside Talk." He is making To-morrow (Sunday) night to arouse excitement throughout the nation. Nevertheless, journalists have not succeeded in prying out of White House a single authentic detail about it.

At yesterday's Press conference, the President astutely parried many questions, all seeking to break down the secrecy surrounding the Talk. All that the public knows is that it will be about aid for Britain and what the Isolationists fear from that can be judged by their recent volubility in denouncing the President for publishing a letter from 170 educators and public men demanding that everything should be done to defeat the Axis. This new outburst by the Isolationist Group in Congress has made to-morrow's broadcast the pivot of a major controversy in foreign policy.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

SNOOKER CHAMPIONSHIP

CALCUTTA, Dec. 28.

V. R. Freer annexed the All-India Snooker Championship by defeating P. K. Deb (holder) by four frames to one at the Muslim Institute to-night.—A.P.

Sampuran Singh Gives Undertaking To Azad

Full Belief In Congress' Non-Violence: Full Approval Of Attitude Towards War

LAHORE, Dec. 28.

Sardar Sampuran Singh, the leader of the Congress Party in the Punjab Assembly, had an hour's interview with the Congress President, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, this morning, when it is reported that the Sardar Sahib, gave a written undertaking assuring the Congress President that he fully believed in the non-violence of Congress. The Sardar is also reported to have told the Maulana that he fully approved of the attitude of the Congress towards the present war.—A.P.

Sampuransingh To Stay With Mahatma For Few Days

LAHORE, Dec. 28.

Sardar Sampuransingh, Leader of the Congress Party in the Punjab Assembly, is shortly proceeding to Wardha to stay for a few days with Mahatma Gandhi at Sewagram.—A.P.

Women's Faith In Non-Violence

BANGALORE, Dec. 28.

After a discussion lasting over two hours the first plenary Session of the All-India Women's Conference adopted this afternoon a resolution expressing horror at war and affirming its faith in non-violence as the best solution of the world's ills. The resolution appealed to the Governments of all nations to put aside their weapons of destruction and seek peace by means other than war. The resolution was adopted by 72 votes to 292.

ITALIAN PRISONERS

38,114 Captured Since Beginning Of Western Desert Operations

CAIRO, Dec. 28.

Italian prisoners counted to date since the beginning of the operations in the Western Desert now number 38,114 of whom 24,845 are Italian officers and other ranks. This is revealed in a G.H.Q. 'communique', which states "concentration of our forces investing Bardia is proceeding smoothly, while our artillery continue to harass the Italian garrison. Operations by our mobile detachments to clear the country to westwards are proceeding."

After giving figures of prisoners, the 'communique' adds: "Four additional guns have been captured south of Bardia. On the frontier of Sudan and Kenya, our patrols have again been active."—Reuter.

ITALY'S OIL SUPPLY

Problem Becoming Acute

MOSCOW, Dec. 28.

The possibility of Italy's oil supply problem becoming acute is foreseen in an article in the "Red Star", organ of the Red army. Pointing out that Italy mainly relies upon imports from Rumania since supplies from Albania play only a small part, the newspaper says that in the event of an expansion of fighting, the problem of Italy's oil supply would become exceptionally acute. It is already proving very difficult to solve it in Italian East Africa, because that territory is cut off from the motherland, the Red Star adds.—Reuter.

On Bardia Front

ATTACK ON BARDIA NOT YET LAUNCHED

British Forces Continue To Receive Reinforcements

CAIRO, Dec. 28.

The latest news received here from the Western Desert indicates that a large scale attack on Bardia has not yet been launched. British reinforcements continue to arrive and Italian defenders hiding in their concrete trenches had a lean Christmas under British artillery fire.

Military experts here emphasise that Bardia is a very different problem from Sidi Barrani, where the open nature of the desert favoured the attacker.

At Bardia on the other hand the deeply furrowed terrain in which Marshal Graziani had long prepared strong defences favours the defenders.

All officers and N.C.O.S. of the Egyptian army who are due for demobilisation in January will be kept with the colours for a further six months in accordance with an order issued by the Egyptian ministry of defence.—Reuter.

GREEKS CONTINUE STEADY ADVANCE

200 Italians And War Materials Captured

ATHENS, Dec. 28.

Local operations were maintained with success, says a High Command Communique. Over 200 prisoners, many automatic arms and mortars have been captured.

New advances by the Greeks in Albania were announced by an official Greek spokesman last night.

He said that in the coastal sector Greek lines have been pushed forward north-east of Chimara whose capture by the Greeks was announced on Monday. The spokesman added that some prisoners have been taken in the Drinos Sector (Central Front).

Further north snow lies deeper but the Italian lines have been driven back and new villages captured.

The spokesman announced that the Italians are continuing their policy of bombing civil towns and had attacked Preveza.—Reuter.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY

ROME, Dec. 28.

Artillery activity on the Bardia front is reported in to-day's (Saturday) Italian High Command communique. An Italian submarine, it adds, has failed to return from the Atlantic.—Reuter.

WAR GUILT TRIAL

MADRID, Dec. 28.

The war guilt trials of General Gamelin, M. Cot and M. Guyha Chambre will begin next week, according to a despatch from Vichy. It says that they are charged with undertaking war against Germany while France was unprepared. especially in aeroplanes and oil.—Reuter.

WILL WEYGAND RESUME FIGHT?

Hitler Bullies Petain

Concerning the Petain-Laval episode a "Daily Telegraph" correspondent writes:

Diplomatic quarters in London which have been in close contact with recent events in France believe they are now able to reconstruct in broad outline the development of the plot which led to the dismissal of Laval.

It now seems likely to be followed by a German ultimatum to France, the extension of the occupation, securing the legal right to transport troops across the Vichy Government's territory, and a possible reinstatement of Laval as French Quisling.

Hitler flew into a rage when he heard of Marshal Petain's action. He ordered Otto Abetz, Nazi Commissioner for Civil Affairs in Paris, to go immediately to Vichy, demand an explanation, secure the release of Laval and possibly convey an ultimatum to Marshal Petain.

To preserve diplomatic formalities, Abetz was instructed to inquire whether the French Government continue to accept the principle of a German victory as the basis of its policy.

What has not yet been revealed is that this was accompanied by a strong hint of what refusal would entail. Not only would it mean a stoppage of such minor alleviations as Germany from time to time flings at the French Government, but also the occupation of more French territory.

Marshal Petain can hardly refuse and may even be obliged to accept a "peace treaty".

This it is believed, has been brought forward prematurely by reason of Hitler's embarrassment about Italy.

Details of the "peace treaty" are not known. As originally proposed to Laval, it is understood to have been of an outwardly generous character. It provided, among other things, for the gradual release of prisoners while tying down France economically.

Obviously Hitler would have readjusted his demands subsequently if he were in a favourable position to do so.

Its immediate purpose, however, is believed to be to secure for Germany the legal right—Hitler is always careful to give himself some semblance of legality for all his depredations—to transport troops across French territory.

These troops are understood to be mainly concentrated in South West France. They could be transported from there along the coast for the invasion of Northern Italy by the coastal road and railway and also by the line running through Modane in Savoy near the Italian frontier.

The assumption that permission to interfere with the French fleet would have been given is not reliable as it would undoubtedly have led to a conflict with the crews of the French ships concerned. Both Laval and the Germans are well aware of this.

Should Marshal Petain now give way after his first show of resistance, he will doubtless be rewarded by some spectacular piece of German "generosity'

This might take the form of the release of some of the 2,000,000 French prisoners still held as hostages by Hitler.

Should he refuse he will be superseded by Laval as French Quisling. Marshal Petain is unlikely to withdraw from French soil, having given his word of honour not to do so.

WEYGAND'S REGRET

Many of the other members of the Government, however, might well be in favour of leaving for North Africa to regroup themselves under General Weygand. The latter has, I learn, recently expressed frank regret for his action in breaking off the struggle at so early a phase and for having been deceived by reports that a French revolution was at hand.

He is, I understand, now convinced that no group of Frenchmen could have set such a movement afoot, even at that time, and still less now.

This eventuality does not, of course, suit German plans. General Weygand and General De Gaulle would find themselves fighting for substantially the same cause.

The latter's moral adherents in France, already very numerous, would be strengthened to such a point as to present a latent menace to the German troops in occupation.

Hitler, however, may find himself compelled to occupy North Italy, partly for strategic reasons and partly to exploit manufacturing potential.

Another reason would be to use up the Italian war stocks which still remain because Italy has been unable to transport them overseas. Whether or not Mussolini would consent to this plan does not appear likely to affect it if in the course of the next few days or weeks Hitler should decide that his Axis partner can no longer be trusted to extricate himself by his own forces.

Flandin, who succeeded Laval as Foreign Minister, was not present at the conversation. According to the official German news agency he was ill in bed at Vichy.

Bombay War Gifts Fund

Amount previously acknowledged: Rs. 29,28,239/6/2.

FOR LORD MAYOR'S RELIEF FUND:—Rs. 132/10/3 Mr. T. W. Johnstone.

FOR THE R.A.F.—Rs. 563/9 The Commissioner, Officers and Men (including Clerical staff) of the Bombay City Police Force (monthly), Rs 451/10 the staff of the Bombay Port Trust (further donation), Rs. 240 the Royal Western India Golf Club Ltd. Nasik, Rs. 132/10/3 Mr T. W. Johnstone (further donation).

FOR THE I.A.F.—Rs. 6,547 through the Hazur Mamlatdar, Broach as under:—Rs. 3,500 the Chairman Distt. War Gifts Fund Committee, Broach, Rs 1,171/12 the Chairman Taluka War Gifts Fund Committee, Ankleshwar, Rs. 905 the Chairman, Taluka War Gifts Fund Committee, Wagra, Rs. 671/12 the Chairman Taluka War Gifts Fund Committee, Jambusar, Rs. 253 the Chairman Taluka War Gifts Fund Committee, Broach, Rs. 45/8 the Treasury Officer, Broach, Rs. 1,822/2/9 through the Mamlatdar of Alibag, Kolaba District, Rs. 919 the Commissioner, Officers and Men (including Clerical staff) of the Bombay City Police Force (monthly). Rs 844/15 through the Sub-Treasury Officer, Shahpur, Distt. Thana, Rs. 538/13/9 the staff of the Bombay Port Trust (further donation), Rs. 492/14/3 through the Secretary, Defence Loan and War Gift Fund, Belgaum, Rs. 121 through the Mamlatdar of Jambusar, Broach and Panch Mahal.

FOR INDIAN RED CROSS:+Rs. 139/3/6 the Commissioner, Officers and Men (including Clerical staff) of the Bombay City Police Force (monthly), Rs. 96/8 the District Grand Lodge of Bombay.

For the Chancellor of the Exchequer London, "War Purposes":—Rs. 1,575/2 "Anonymous" (further donation).

Grand Total: Rs. 29,43,349/9/2.

SECOND KONKANI CONFERENCE

The second Konkani Conference will be held on the 31st Dec. 1940 at Udipi, South Kanara, under the presidentship of Mr. J. A. Saldanha (retired Joint District Judge and Additional Sessions Judge of the Bombay Presidency). Dr. T. Madhav Pai of Udipi is elected Chairman of the Reception Committee.

GIDWANI INTERVIEWS AZAD

Congress President To See Mian Iftikharuddin In Jail

LAHORE, Dec. 28.

Dr. Choitram Gidwani, President of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee, had another interview with Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, this morning.

The Sind leader is reported to have further explained to the Congress President the latest situation in Sind.

Later Dr. Satyapal and some other Congress workers met Maulana Azad and discussed with him the political situation in the Punjab.

It is understood that Maulana Abul Kalam Azad may seek an interview with Mian Iftikharuddin, President of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, in the Lahore Central Jail, and with Mr. Asaf Ali in the Gujarat Jail, either to-day or to-morrow.—A. P.

Maharao Of Kotah Dead

DHOLPUR, Dec. 28.

The death has occurred at Kotah of his highness Maharao of Kotah after a prolonged illness.

His Highness the Maharao of Kotah initiated notable administrative reforms during his regime with the result that Kotah ranked among the most progressive of the Rajputana States.

His Highness is succeeded by his son who is married to a daughter of the Maharaja of Bikaner. Mourning for 13 days will be observed in Kotah.—A.P.

Income-Tax Appellate Tribunal

NEW DELHI, Dec. 28.

It is announced that, in consultation with the Federal Public Services Commission, the Government have appointed the three accountant members of the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal. They are Messrs. P. C. Malhotra, A. L. Sahgal and P. N. S. Aiyar.

The Judicial Members of the Tribunal were appointed in August last year. They are.—

1. Mr. Mohammad Monir, Assistant to the Advocate-General, Punjab as President.

2. Rai Bahadur Ram Prasad Verma, Advocate, Lucknow, as member.

3. Mr. R. Satyamurti Ayyar, Acting Registrar, Madras High Court, as member.

The tribunal is expected to start work early in January 1941.

It is proposed that it should be divided into three benches, each consisting of one judicial and one accountant member, with headquarters at Calcutta, Delhi and Bombay. East of these benches would move to the capitals of the provinces and to principal towns within those areas to hear appeals.—A. P.

SUIT FOR AN INJUNCTION

Mortgagee's Right Of Sale Challenged

An important point regarding a mortgagee's right to sell the mortgaged property was recently decided by Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia in disposing of the suit filed by Bahamiya and others for an injunction against Jehangir D. Belgaumwalla.

Mr. N. H. Bhagwati with Mr. V. K. Chatrapati, instructed by Messrs. Benjamin Chatrapati & Co. appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. P. B. Vachha, with Mr. Darashah Vakil, instructed by Messrs. Kharas & Co. appeared for the defendant.

The defendant was the mortgagee of certain properties belonging to the plaintiffs. The latter having made a default in the payment of interest, etc., the defendant advertised the properties for sale, though the due date for repayment of the loan was January, 22 1941. This he proposed to do under the power of sale given to him by the mortgage deed. The plaintiffs, thereupon, filed this suit for an injunction to restrain him from so doing.

An issue was raised during the hearing of the suit as to whether a suit merely for an injunction without claiming any other relief was maintainable.

JUDGMENT.

In his judgment, his lordship observed that from the authorities it was clear that there was nothing to prevent a mortgagor from seeking to restrain a wrongful sale by the mortgagee. In his lordship's opinion, a suit by the mortgagor merely for an injunction was not incompetent, if it could be shown that the proposed sale was wrongful. In this case, as no notice of the proposed sale was given by the mortgagee to the mortgagors as required by Sec. 69 (2) (a) of the Transfer of Property Act, his lordship held that it was a wrongful sale and the mortgagors were entitled to an injunction.

TRIBUTE TO HON. MR. HUQ

Jung Committee Report Not To Be Submitted Now

POONA, Dec. 28.

Over 2,000 people were present in the gaily decorated pandal when the open session of the All-India Muslim Educational Conference commenced here tonight. Those present included Nawab Kamal Yar Jung, Nawab Bahadur Yar Jung, Mr. J. A. Madan, Adviser to H. E. the Governor of Bombay. The Rajah of Bhor, Lady Abbas Ali Beg, Mr. Fazul Ibrahim Rahimtoolah, Mr. S N. Moos, Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, Mr. K. R. P. Shroff and Mr. M. I. Chundrigar.

Eloquent tributes were paid to Mr. Fazlul Huq, in proposing him to the Chair, by speakers for his services in furthering the cause of education of Muslims.

Mr. Fazlul Huq moved a vote of thanks to H. E. the Governor of Bombay which was carried with acclamation.

The Conference adjourned late at night to meet again on Monday. Several sectional conferences will be held to-morrow.

JUNG COMMITTEE REPORT

It is learned the report of the Kamal Yar Jung Committee on Muslim Education will not be submitted to the Conference during its present session as scheduled. It was expected that an interim report would be submitted for the Council of the Conference by the Hon. Mr. Azizul Huque. But due to illness he is not attending the Conference. In view of the magnitude of the problem to be tackled by the Committee, the collection of evidence and the examination of the various issues involved there is much work to be done and, therefore, it is stated that the report may not be ready for another year.

It will be recalled that at the Calcutta session of the Conference a committee of eminent Muslim educationalists was appointed under the Chairmanship of Nawab Kamal Yar Jung Bahadur, to draw up a scheme for the education of Muslims with special reference to the preservation of the distinct features of their culture and social order. A sub-Committee toured the various provinces and states in the country in connection with its enquiry.—A. P.

Will Hitler Help Musso?

Rumours Of Troop Movements Part Of Nazi Stock-in-trade

LONDON, (By Cable).

The "Times" Diplomatic Correspondent writes:—

Hitler has still given no sign whether he is going to help Mussolini directly. The British and Greek victories were equally unexpected to him. In the past, when surprised, he has always considered the lie of the land carefully and has planned his counter-actions with the greatest care, even with restraint and patience.

True to form the Germans are filling the pause with every kind of rumour. Much "secret information" is being put about Europe. For some days have come reports of German troops swarming over the Brenner into Italy; in actual fact only some technicians seem to have crossed the frontier adding to the large number of controllers and Gestapo men already in important positions in Italy. On the German-Italian frontier itstlf and the territory behind it on the German side are a large number "wehrmacht" troops kept there as a kind of tacit warning to the Italians.

From farther west on the French-Spanish frontier come suggestions that Hitler is planning a move of some kind along Atlantic coast. Once again the facts are that Germany is maintaining a fairly large force near Bordeaux—and may even have lately increased it.

Most rumours however suggest that Hitler is to intensify his assault upon this country. Were he to do so the British forces would be ready for it, much more ready than he probably imagines; but in considering these reports it has to be remembered that such rumours are a part of the German stock-in-trade and one of their usual tricks in war.

Talk In Canarese Over Madras Radio

MADRAS, Dec. 28.

Commencing from 1st January 1941 the Madras centre of the All-India Radio will broadcast ten minutes talks in Canarese on three days in the week—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. These news talks will be broadcast from 6/30 p.m. to 6/40 p.m. on 87.34 metres only.—A. P.

"COWBOY AND THE LADY" AT BROADWAY

Samuel Goldwyn's romantic comedy with Merle Oberon and Gary Cooper, "The Cowboy and the Lady" is shown at the Broadway from to-day.

The suspenseful tale of a Washington society girl who gambles position and fortune to marry a sun-browned cowboy of the far west, after a unique meeting at Florida is dramatized against beautiful backgrounds. The story maintains a rapid pace throughout, and is highlighted by scenes of rich comedy and sparkling direction.

American Oil Ship Sunk

2 Members Of Crew Lost

NO DETAILS AVAILABLE

Britain Mines South Pacific To Trap Nazi Raiders

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.

The tanker "Charles Pratt" has been sunk with a loss of 22 American lives according to an announcement by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. The crew numbered 42.

It is stated that the tanker was flying the flag of the Panama Transport Company which is a subsidiary concern of the Standard Oil Company.

No details of the sinking are given.

The vessel was of 9,000 tons.

The "Charles Pratt" had left "Aruba" in the Netherlands West Indies on December 5 for Freetown in Sierraleone with a cargo of oil fuel.

Neither the cause or the locality of the sinking are known.—Reuter.

TWO OF CREW LOST

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.

A later cable from the captain of the "Charles Pratt" says that only two of the crew both Americans were lost when the tanker sank.—Reuter.

Strenuous Effort To Trap German Raiders

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.

Great Britain is making strenuous efforts to catch German raiders in the South-Pacific.

All ships bound for Fiji Island ports must first call at Suva for orders as from January 1.

Shipping circles here consider that control of all vessels in the area would make it difficult for the raiders to provision at small island ports.

It is believed that British and Dutch Naval Forces have mined certain areas in an attempt to trap the raiders.—Reuter.

More Naval Officers Honoured

LONDON, Dec. 27.

Some recent brilliant exploits by British naval units are recalled by the announcement to-night of further awards for gallantry and devotion to duty.

The exploits include the destruction of the Italian cruiser, "Bartolomeo Colleoni" by the Australian cruiser "Sydney", an armed merchant cruiser's fight with a German raider in the south Atlantic and the first battle of Narvik.

These actions have earned two D. S. O. S., eight Distinguished Service Crosses, 19 Distinguished Service Medals and 29 "Mentions". The Sydney awards include A. D. S. O., for the commander, Thomas John Norman Hilken.

The Sydney awards also include the D. S. O. for Engineer Commander Lionel Sydney Dalton and Distinguished Service Crosses for two Lieut-Commanders. The "Alcantra" awards include a Distinguished Service Cross for Lieut-Commander Charles Fellowes Gordon.—Reuter.

INDO-CHINESE BORDER CLASHES RESUMED

BANGKOK, Dec. 28.

Skirmishes have been resumed on the frontier between Thailand and French Indo-China after Christmas.

A Thailand 'communique' says that a French attack following artillery and machine-gun duel was repulsed at Donlkongluk on Thursday morning.—Reuter.

ARGENTINE BAN ON CHAPLIN FILM

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 28.

THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT HAS PROHIBITED THE SHOWING OF CHARLIE CHAPLIN'S NEW FILM "THE GREAT DICTATOR" AS A RESULT OF REPRESENTATIONS BY THE ITALIAN AMBASSADOR.—REUTER.

BRITISH RESOURCES IN AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.

United States treasury and posts have completed a preliminary audit of British resources in America. This, according to information in authoritative sources, has disclosed that Britain will run out of cash to pay for purchases in the United States early in the autumn of 1941. A more detailed study of the British treasury's balance sheet is now under way. It is stated in well informed quarters that this analysis is being made to determine as precisely as possible the British capacity to pay for purchases here and the probable date when available cash here will become exhausted.—Reuter.

Anglo-Spanish Talks Over Tangier Issue

LONDON, Dec. 27.

The British Consul-General at Tangier, Mr. Gascoigne, has arrived at Madrid for conversations regarding the situation at Tangier, says Reuter's diplomatic correspondent.

It is expected that the conversations will be between Sir Samuel Hoare, Senor Suner and Mr. Gascoigne.

The Spanish action in Tangier appears to British circles more of a national nature than a pro-Axis move.—Reuter.

CORRECTION

We are informed by the "Reuter's" Agency that in yesterday's message regarding a letter to President Roosevelt sent by American citizens, the name of Colonel Lindbergh was included by mistake. The person who signed the letter is Colonel Lindbergh's mother-in-law, Mrs. Dwight Morrow.

Financial Front Holds Firm

Britain Issues Fresh War Bonds And New Security 3% Savings At Par

LONDON, Dec. 27.

New arrangements for raising money for war purposes were announced by Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a broadcast speech on Friday night .

A new issue of two and a half per cent national war bonds will be available for purchase, beginning from second January, while the sale of the present issue of two and a half per cent national war bonds will cease on December 31.

The new bonds will be issued at par (that is, the price will be £100 sterling for bonds with a face value of £100) and will be re-payable on or after August 15, 1946 and not later than the same date in 1948.

Also on sale, beginning from January 2, will be a new security called three per cent savings bonds. These, said the Chancellor, would also be issued at par and would be re-paid at par on or after August, 15, 1955 and not later than the same date in 1955.

Both these bonds, Sir Kingsley Wood explained, would be available through the Bank of England with a minimum subscription of £100.

In addition, smaller investors would be catered for through the post office and the trustee savings banks. In these cases the minimum subscription would be £25 and the maximum amount would be £1,000 to each type of bond.

National savings certificates, three per cent defence bonds and facilities of post office and trustee savings banks would of course continue their successful course.

Financial Front Holds Firm

"You will see therefore," said the Chancellor, that "there is a large list from which to choose and, I think, it will meet every need and circumstance."

Speaking of the success of the efforts to provide money for victory, Sir Kingsley Wood said that since November 1939 a total of £ 1269.000,000 has been raised— "loans on tap" was convenient both for the lender and the Government, and he proposed to continue it.

Thanking the public for their support of the previous loans he said, "I recognise that the fine financial contribution already made to our war effort has been made by your patriotism and your determination to see that our wonderful financial front holds firm and strong in the battle against a determined and unscrupulous enemy.

I thank you for it. But I ask for more. The needs, particularly for best weapons for our men and all that modern war demands, are, I think, clear to all. They are in fact imperative.—Reuter.

PETAIN'S "NO" TO HITLER?

Story Of Nazi Ultimatum And Its Rejection: Vichy Attitude

LONDON, Dec. 28.

When Admiral Darlan left for Paris this week he took a message for Herr Hitler from Marshal Petain concerning Franco-German co-operation, according to well informed circles in Vichy. But the nature of these proposals is not divulged, says a Madrid cable.

Inner Cabinet Move

The Vichy correspondent of "Neue Zuercher Zeitung" states that Marshal Petain is considering the formation of an Inner Cabinet consisting of M. Flandin, Admiral Darlan and General Huntziger, according to a Zurich message.

Petain's "No" To Hitler?

The morning newspapers are speculating animatedly on the possible outcome of alleged German demands or an "ultimatum" to the Vichy Government. Some assert that Marshal Petain flatly refused the demands and he and his Government are prepared to move to North Africa if Germans attempt to occupy the remainder of France or insist that the French Fleet should be handed over to the Axis.

Hitherto there is no confirmation of these reports, but most commentators agree that Marshal Petain will agree to economic co-operation with Germany, but he is not likely to go further along the road of military collaboration.—Reuter.

NAZIS WARN U. S. SHIPS

Enter Blockade On Peril Of Military Action

LONDON, Dec. 28.

"A warning by Germany which is apparently directed against America that neutral ships entering the German blockade will expose" both themselves and their crews to military operations", appears in to-day's "Berliner Boersenzietung", according to the official German wireless.

The newspaper discusses the suggestion which it alleges has been made to the United States Government that the Neutrality Act should be revised for the purpose of excluding Ireland from the prohibited war zone, says "this revision would enable American war material for Britain to be convoyed to Eire, and thence to Britain. Germany is of course carefully watching all efforts to secure additional tonnage for Britain. No doubt can exist regarding Germany's viewpoint. As a reprisal for the British blockade Germany has declared a total blockade of Britain.—Reuter.

"Join The Army," Says Savarkar

NO GROUND FOR CIVIL RESISTANCE

"Doctrine Of Absolute Non-Violence Outcome Of Insanity, Not Saintliness"

"HINDU CONGRESSITES OF NOTE HAVE PERSONALLY CONGRATULATED ME", SAYS MAHASABHA PRESIDENT

MADURA, Dec. 28.

An eight-point programme "to secure entry for as many Hindu recruits as possible into the army, navy and the airforces" and "to utilise all facilities that are being thrown open to get our people trained into military, mechanics and manufacture of up-to-date war materials" was outlined by Mr. V. D. Savarkar, in his presidential address at the 22nd session of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, which opened here to-day.

A general denunciation of the Congress, Mahatma Gandhi and his satyagraha was a marked feature of the address.

"Throughout this year," Mr. Savarkar said, "hundreds of Hindu Congressites of note have personally congratulated me as the President of the Hindu Mahasabha on the fact that the Mahasabha should have been able to influence the Government in several details and made them think twice before they allowed themselves to play into the hands of the Muslim League and at times to turn down their aggressively anti-Hindu demands".

Mr. Savarkar saw "no detail or issue important enough to compel" the Hindus "to resort to civil resistance at the sacrifice of the important facilities we have gained and the opportunity that has presented itself to us enabling us to effect the militarization of the Hindu people to a substantial extent."

In the course of his address. Mr. Savarkar observed:—

It is encouraging to note that the Hindu movement has been advancing with long and rapid strides throughout this year under the auspices of the Mahasabha. Even a passing reference to some leading items in the report of the work of the Mahasabha during this year will be sufficient to bear out this fact.

Firstly, we have brought this year another great Presidency within the sphere of influence of our ideological realm. Only a year ago there was hardly even a district Hindusabha worth the name throughout this Madras Presidency. But fortunately for the Hindu cause, a veteran leader who was thoroughly well versed in conducting mass movements and held a high position in the political life of this presidency for decades in the past came forward at the bebinning of this year to espouse the cause of the Hindu Mahasabha and organize the Hindu community under the Hindu flag in this Presidency also. He was Dr. P. Varadarajulu Naidu. Very soon a band of enthusiastic pioneers gathtred round him and several men of position offered their co-operation in the sacred mission The result is that within some ten months time the whole Presidency of Madras from Trivandrum to Rajahmundry has not only become alive to the growing prestige and power of the Hindu Mahasabha but millions of Hindus in it have been captivated by the ideology of Hndu Sanghatan

Pan-Hindu Awakening

Nay further, this Session in the very heart of the Tamil Nad furnish a visual proof of the great Pan-Hindu awakening that has come over the Hindu mind not only in this presidency alone, but throughout Hindústhan. It is not only the streams of all Indian rivers, the Sindhu and Saraswati, the Jamna and Ganga, the Krishna and Kaveri that have met in confluence at Madura as they did this morning when waters from all the Teerthas were taken out in procession, but it is also the All India streams of Hindu Life that have met here to-day in a Pan-Hindu confluence. Every pulse that beats in every Hindu individual here in this vast concourse is pulsating with the Oneness of our racial, religious, political and national being and the Pan-Hindu flag that is waving on this Mandap does but symbolise the flame that has set some twenty crores of Hindu hearts aflame with the glad tidings that a resurrected Hindu Nation is soon to rise resplendent out of its grave of a self-forgetful swoon.

Another item which deserves to be noted in reviewing this year's work is the remarkable increase in the well checked and regularly registered membership of the Hindu Mahasabha throughout India. In this connection the Maharashtra Provincial Hindusabha and the Bengal Provincial Hindusabha deserve a special mention. Some five years ago the Mahasabha counted its members in thousands. This year we are in a position to count them in lakhs and if but we all work with unabated and untiring energy for some five years more, we shall doubtless be able to count our membership in millions.

SITUATION IN HYDERABAD

Of the State Hindusabhas the Nizam Hindu Mandal deserves a special attention on account of the fact that not only its extensive activities but even its very existence testify to the fact how the Nizam Civil Resistance movement had morally and materially strengthened the position of the Hindus in that State and how on the whole the civil and religious liberties that were denied to them before the Civil Resistance movement began, can now be exercised at least to such extent as to enable the Hindus to forge ahead and gather sufficient strength to win further liberties and to get strong enough to defend themselves against the outrages of Moslem fanaticism which even today continue to disfigure the State. The Hindu Mandal has already established its branches in important centres in the State and is rapidly consolidating the Hindus there. The awakening that came over the Hindus in that state during the exciting and inspiring days of the Civil Resistance movement has doubtless come to stay and has already made the Hindus in that State more self-confident and manly enough to defend themselves as has been demonstrated in a number of cases this year in which the Hindus counter-attacked and brought the Moslem gundas to their knees when the latter took to rioting or looting as they were wont to do with impunity in days gone by. The new factor that is to be noted. so far as this state is concerned, is the increasing resistance and even the spirit of counter-attacking to checkmate aggression which are being displayed by the Hindus in the State in an ever-increasing measure. If but this spirit continues to grow and the Hindus in the Hyderabad State get consolidated into a Hindu front voting only for those representatives who are pledged to the Hindu cause they would certainly be able before long to bring sufficient pressure on the Nizam Government to yield as many constitutional rights to the Hindus in that State as their population strength demands and as the Moslems in the Kashmere State have already acquired on the same plea of being a major community.

PROPAGANDIST ACTIVITIES

The propagandistic activities of the Mahasabha were also carried on, on a more extensive scale throughout this year than it could be done in the past. Our grateful thanks are specially due in this respect to our veteran leader Dharmaveer Dr. Moonje, who in spite of his advanced age kept himself constantly on the run from province to province throughout the year.

In the electoral field also we have secured this year some notable successes which proved that at least the intelligent part of the Hindu electorate has unmistakably begun to realise that their best interests as Hindus could only be served by voting for the Sanghatanist representatives and that it is suicidal for Hindus to vote for a Congress candidate so long as he is bound to the Congress ideology. As a case in point, we may mention the hotly contested election to the Calcutta Corporation. The Bengal Hindusabha came out with flying colours, at several polling stations in spite of the fact that it was the first time when Hindu Mahasabha openly challenged the long and firmly established monopoly of the Congress at the Hindu polls, and the consequence was that the Congress could not form a majority party in the Corporation on their own ticket. The Hindu electorate cannot so quickly learn to unlearn the lesson that has been branded on their mind that its electoral duty consists in nothing else but to vote for the Congress with eyes closed, tongues tied and brains held in abeyance.

In the case of Karnavati (Ahmedabad) also this was the first time when the Congress monopoly was challenged by the Hindu Mahasabha at the polls. The Congress although it calls itself 'National' had set up no candidate in Moslem wards. On the election day all the Congressites sought only Hindu votes and proclaimed even themselves as Hindus. Their nationalism on that day did not fight shy of insisting upon the fact that they were Hindus, an act which is branded by them as below their dignity as "Nationalists" throughout the period till the day of any election dawns.

"Hindu" Cause In Sindh

While we are passing the last year's report of the Hindu movement, under review, of all the Hindu Sabhas the Sindh Provincial Hindu Sabha and in fact the Sanghatanist party in general in Sindh including the Hindu Panchayats and Dharma Sabhas there must be specially congratulated upon the inflicting devotion to their Dharma with which they faced daily martyrdom throughout this year during the latest rising of the murderous Moslem fanatics, in Sindh. You all know how keenly we feel our helplessness in extending more efficient help to our Sindh brothers than we could do.

But it may safely be stated that short of armed retaliation the Hindu Mahasabha or rather the Hindu Sanghatanist party in general has been doing all that could be done under the circumstances to safeguard and defend the Hindu cause in Sindh.

Only a couple of years ago I had been to Hyderabad, Karachi, Sukkur, Shikarpur, Rohri and studied the situation on the spot and presided over the Hindu Conference at Sukkur held under the auspices of the Sindh Provincial Hindu Sabha. It was at that conference that the Hindus determined definitely to oppose the Moslem aggression on the Manzilgah to formulate their grievances and to form a Hindu front which would oppose tooth and nail any attempt on the part of the Congress to sacrifice the Hindu interests in Sindh by handing over the province entirely to Moslem domination. The Provincial Hindu Sabha organization was overhauled and the Sanatan Sabhas, the Sikhs, the Aryasamaj and other Hindu Sanghatanist parties were persuaded to work hand in hand and merge themselves into a common Hindu front.

Thereupon the Sindh Provincial Hindu Sabha repudiated openly the pretensions of the Congress party to represent the Hindus and began to contest elections on Hindu tickets to Legislatures and local bodies.

CONGRESS BLAMED

When the Hindus were getting thus more and more consolidated and their opposition to the Manzilgah question grew serious, the Moslems broke out in open riots here and there and the Hindu life and property were seriously threatened. Even then the Congressite party did not dare to take up the cause of the Hindu minority in hand and the All India Congress took no notice whatsoever of the violent campaign which the Moslems who were in overwhelming majority in that province had set on foot to clear out at any rate some districts of Sindh of Hindu population and render Sindh a veritable Pakistan.

When we find that in spite of all these facts it is precisely the Congressites who accuse the Hindu Mahasabha for having done nothing for the Hindus in Sindh that the necessity arises of reminding the Congressites that was it not the Congress which insisted on and brought about the separation of Sindh from the Bombay presidency? And was

(Continued On Page 25)

WORLD'S DEBT TO ISLAMIC CULTURE

Bombay Governor Reviews Progress And Problems Of Muslim Education

In the course of his address inwriters helped to preserve much All-India Educational Conference at Poona the Governor of Bombay said:—

Before I address myself to the special questions of to-day which you, Mr. Chairman, have touched upon in your speech, I should like to say something of the cultural background which, for Muslims, stretches back for so many centuries. No appreciation of your educational problems would be adequate without acknowledgement of it. You are the inheritors and trustees of a great culture and a fine tradition of scholarship. I do not wonder that you are anxious above all things that, in anything educational, this heritage shall not be impaired. That culture of which you are so proud has played a most important part in enriching the knowledge and the scholarship of the whole world. I need not remind you how, for four hundred years after there had set in what we in Europe call "the dark ages", the achievements of Arabic writers helped to preserve much of what would otherwise have been lost to mankind. That was a lasting debt, difficult to repay, and its benefits continue to the present day.

A FORTUNATE HERITAGE

For several centuries Arabic was the main language of learning and culture. Later, to the achievements of that language were added the gifts to mankind bequeathed by the great Persian writers. These Arabic and Persian authors, who employed the beautiful and supple languages of Muslim culture, form a great array. In logic and in scientific arrangement of ideas, as well as in lyrical and imaginative power, their works have few rivals. It was indeed fortunate that the seed of Greek and Roman scholarship took root in Damascus, Cairo, Aleppo, Cordoba, Baghdad and Bokhara, and bore a rich and luxuriant crop the fruits of which the world is still enjoying. The inspiration for all this was founded on the certain conviction that knowledge, learning and education were part of the duty of good Muslims. This ideal is still before you all. It is a fortunate heritage.

PROBLEMS OF TO-DAY

We are, however, confronted by the problems of to-day, and we find that they are not quite the same as those of bygone centuries. I fear, sometimes, that perhaps too much emphasis is still laid by Muslim thought on the formal continuance of a tradition. It is, at any rate, prudent to take stock every now and again to see that while we stand fast others do not steal a march upon us. With this in mind, I would lay some stress, in all humility, on a few points for your consideration. I notice that you have a rather poor opinion for present-day university education, and you appear also to be somewhat concerned at the secularisation of instruction. I do not share your pessimism as regards the former. Here, at any rate, those responsible are trying hard to adjust higher education to the problems of to-day, and we can see a gradually broadening development in this sphere. As regards secularisation, I would say that we cannot be blind to the almost universal urge towards secularisation

PRESENT TENDENCY AND ANCIENT IDEALS

How you can best meet this tendency of the present day and still uphold your ancient ideals is a problem which, I feel sure, your most thoughtful men have considered deeply and it still demands their attention. I might say here that as regards religious instruction in educational institutions maintained or supported by the State, my Government, in common with most Governments, not only in India but in all countries, has laid down the limits within which it can, conformably with the general wish of the population of the Province, be suitably allowed. I think there is nothing in the regulations in force on this matter which need cause you anxiety or fear. With the great expansion of universal education which the present generation in India is witnessing, it is inevitable that some measures of agreement must be devised. What we hope will be achieved is the greatest common measure of agreement.

GOVT. POLICY

Coming, now, to some other matters I have a few comments to offer on three problems, namely, first, what my Government is doing to meet the demand that Muslim education should be encouraged, second, the condition of female education amongst Muslims; and, third, the need for more self-reliance and self-help amongst Muslims themselves in all educational matters.

On the first subject I would emphasise that Muslim education in this Province is already in a privileged position as regards the help which it receives from Government. Although the Muslim population forms only 8.8 per cent of the total population of the Province, the total expenditure on Muslim education by Government and local bodies reaches the impressive figure of 52.7 lakhs, which is 12 per cent of the total expenditure on education. I will add a few further facts. Government offers facilities to Muslim students by reserving seats for them and by giving them special scholarships in educational institutions.

WOMEN'S EDUCATION

Turning now to the second problem of female education, I agree entirely that "the backwardness of education among Muslim girls is the most damaging blot on the prestige of the community" and again I wholeheartedly accept your opinion that "a community whose women folk are illiterate can never prosper and will always lag behind." My Government is fully conscious of its own responsibility and is doing much. Facilities similar to those offered to boys are offered to girls. There is no need for me to give you the precise details as you can see them for yourselves in the official reports and publications of the Education Department, which I commend to your attention. I will however, mention one or two of the special efforts my Government is making. It is our policy to convert middle schools into High Schools for Girls, and in the readjustments consequent on the alteration of the old Government High Schools into High Schools with a vocational bias girls' schools will benefit, since there should, in the future, be more schools available for the secondary education of girls, Muslim and others. My Government propose this year to open very shortly, at Government expense, English classes in the First Grade Urdu Girls' Primary Schools in Ahmedabad, Malegaon, Sholapur, Dhulia and Hubli. This is being done in response to the wishes of the Muslim population, and I trust that full advantage will be taken of the additional facilities now to be provided at the cost of the taxpayer.

PROBLEM OF SELF-HELP

Finally, I come to the third special problem on which I have a word to say, namely, the need for self-help and self-reliance on the part of Muslims themselves. It is recognised everywhere that, though education is State responsibility, Government cannot do all that is required to satisfy educational demands. The public must help. You may perhaps be disappointed to learn that sometimes it is very difficult to get Muslim girls to go to school at all, even after the classes demanded by local opinion have been opened and even after parents have promised to send their girls to school. Even so it is sometimes only by providing special transport to bring the pupils to school that the girls do attend. This occurs, too, in a place as advanced as Poona, and sometimes in cases where the girls could, without any great difficulty themselves come to school by walking or cycling. This seems to me a tendency which none of you can regard with complacency. You are not a very poor community. You have wealthy men amongst you. Can you not convince them that one of the best ways of using their money is by encouraging educational societies and opening good educational institutions through private effort and private generosity? I believe that you can achieve more in education than you have yet achieved.

Muslim Education In Bombay Presidency

Mr. A. Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer's Welcome Address At Muslim Educational Conference

POONA, Dec. 28.

In the course of his welcome address, Mr. Ahmed Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer, Chairman of the Reception Committee of A. I. Muslim Educational Conference, said:

This is the second time that the All-India Muslim Educational Conference is holding its Sessions in the historic city of Poona. Poona was for the firt time selected as the venue of this Conference exactly 25 years ago. These two Sessions (the present and the one of 25 years ago), while differing from each other in many material respects, yet reveal a striking resemblance in the similarity of the atmosphere under which they met. The last Poona Session was, as this one is, held in the midst of war. It may be that this resemblance is merely accidental; but I dare say that Poona provides a suitable setting and atmosphere for conferences of this nature, especially when the stage is set for momentous changes. With its numerous and various educational institutions, Poona is also, "par excellence", the greatest educational centre in the Province of Bombay; and is, on that account alone, characteristically fitted for our purposes.

I should like to dwell on the condition of Muslim education in this Province, and I shall endeavour to suggest remedies whereby we are likely to accelerate our educational progress.

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

Out of 18 colleges in the Province, only one is intended for Muslims. This one is the Ismail Yusuf College at Andheri. Although it is meant specially for Muslims, the facilities available here are to be found in other colleges also; and this reason accounts for the fact that Muslim Students do not always wish to run the extra expense of a far away college with a Bombay standard of living. The only remedy to create an incentive for college education is to increase the number of scholarships already available, and provide cheap hostels and places where there are colleges.

In the province of secondary education the Muslims have a considerable leeway to make up. There is progress, no doubt, as far as numbers are concerned; but the numbers bear an insignificant comparison to the progress of other communities in the same field.

The backwardness of education among Muslim girls is the most damaging blot on the prestige of the community. It has been said that in educating a man, we educate an individual; but in educating a woman we educate a family. Our community stands in sore need of educated women who will give a lead to their sisters in respect of education. A community whose womenfolk are illiterate, can never prosper, and will always lag behind, while the other communities which have realised the importance of female education, and taken steps to make provision for it, are all on the way to prosperity.

We must formulate immediate measures for removing the causes underlying this problem. Some of these are: (1) Purdah, (2) Public opinion against female education, (3) Public opinion against co-education (4) Poverty, and (5) want of qualified or trained female Muslim teachers. The last factor constitutes the most serious problem affecting the progress of education amongst the Muslims. Unless serious attempts are made to secure teachers, and overcome public prejudices, not much will be achieved in this direction.

It is time we learnt the lesson of self-reliance, and cultivated the spirit of self-help. We must endeavour to depend more and more on our own inherent strength and less and less on the bounty of Government. Private effort and initiative are the concrete symbols of confidence, courage, self-respect and independence. Their absence suggests a defeatist and slavish mentality. Let us therefore organise education societies and through them start our institutions of instruction. We can emulate the example of the Deccan Education Society, Poona, which is doing yeoman service in the cause of education. A private school or college always has an advantage over a Government Institution. Here we enjoy the freedom to adapt our Institutions to the special needs of the community, like religious education, etc., and to its special problems like poverty, purdah, etc

700 DELEGATES ATTEND

POONA, Dec. 28.

The 51st session of the All-India Muslim Educational Conference commenced here to-night, at the spacious pandal erected in the compound of the Anglo-Urdu High School, the Hon. Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, presiding.

Over 700 delegates from all over India, besides prominent Provincial officials and non-officials attended the session.

GOVERNOR INAUGURATES.

His Excellency, Sir Roger Lumley, Governor of Bombay, inaugurated the Conference.

The proceedings began with a recitation from the Holy Quoran.

After Mr. Ahmed E. H. Jaffer, Chairman of the Reception Committee, had welcomed the President, delegates and the distinguished guests, the Hon. Mr. Fazlul Huq delivered his Presidential Address.—A. P.

Governor Attends At Home

POONA, Dec. 28.

In the evening Mr. Ahmed Ebrahim Haroon Jaffar, Chairman of the Reception Committee and other members of the Committee were at Home at the Poona Club to about 250 guests in honour of Hon. Mr. Huq.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay attended the function.—United Press.

LIBERAL HINT TO BRITAIN

SEND GOOD WILL MISSION AND ESTABLISH BASIS OF TREATY WITH INDIA, SAYS CHANDAVARKAR

Broadsides At Mahatma And Congress

"There is a large number of politically minded and patriotic men in India outside the Congress and the Muslim League," declared Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar presiding over the 22nd Session of the National Liberal Federation of India now meeting in Calcutta, "who will agree to a course and smoothen the path of reconciliation between India and England on lines honourable to either side."

Mr. Chandavarkar wants the British Government to "make a clear declaration to the Indian people that, say within two years after the war, they will definitely establish Dominion Status in India, and then people of India shall have to work out their own salvation in their own way, without either interference or domination from Great Britain, or by any party that may be in power".

In the mean time Mr. Chandavarkar suggests the sending to India of a Goodwill Mission which would "clear up misunderstandings, restore friendship" and secure the basis for an Indo-British Treaty

MR. CHANDAVARKAR'S ADDRESS

Following are extract from the presidential address:—

As a Liberal Party we are not accustomed to shouting slogans, issuing fiats, or carrying on whirlwind campaigns. We believe in politics of a different type altogether. And we are obviously to-day a microscopic minority. The word 'constitutional' is too hackneyed a name for the kind of politics that we, as a party, have pursued since the inauguration of the Congress in Bombay fifty-five years ago. We had to secede from that body in 1918 on a matter of vital principle. It was from that time onwards that we are being called "Liberals". But the creed of Liberalism is as old as the Congress in India, if not older still. And as the Right Honourable Srinivasa Sastri spoke of it once, though the Liberals or the Liberal Party may dwindle into insignificance, Liberalism abides and whenever a great step forward is made in the political fulfilment of India, we shall find that it is Liberalism that has triumphed all along the road.

THE LIBERAL FAITH.

Those of the Congress Movement in India, who may be rightly described as its founders, understood Liberalism somewhat as follows:—They never made caste, community, sect, clique or party ever come before the interest of the country as a whole. Only the other day Mr. Amery, the Secretary of State for India gave us the slogan, as he put it, of "India first." But long, long ago before it, the late Sir Pheroshah Mehta had declared from the Congress platform that he was not only a robust optimist like his friend the late Mahadeo Govind Ranade but that he was "an Indian first," and everything else, if at all, afterwards. This was the sheet-anchor of his faith in India as a nation. And this is the sheet-anchor of Liberalism as well.

The next article of faith in the creed of Liberalism is to work always and inevitably for Indian unity and Indian Nationalism. Whatever mars that unity has, therefore, to be regarded in the light of Liberalism, not only at a step that is retrograde but as a step definitely meant to divide us in order to keep us in permanent bondage. In public life, there can be only Indian Nationality based on Indian unity. If this has not been so in India even to-day, the reason is not far to seek. It is to be found in the introduction of communal electorates in Indian body-politic by way of the Minto-Morley Reforms.

Liberalism is the enemy of reaction as it is the enemy of all wild-cat schemes of revolution and reform. Its watch-words have ever been regulated liberty, progress and reform. Wisdom, sobriety and right direction have always been its guiding tenets.

So we, with our liberalism as defined above, can claim to be in the direct line of the Congress more than those who claim to-day to speak in its behalf and yet "indulge in the cry of unreasoning negation."

CONGRESS SINCE 1920.

How that is so, we may consider very briefly here. From the end of 1920 onwards the trend of thought in Congress circles and of action following the thought. has consistently been "to indulge in the cry of unreasoning negation," and away from "the genuine parliamentary frame of mind," with the result that is so well-known to us all. While Liberalism is keen on "avoiding the dangers of cataclysm," it is definitely opposed also to the equally serious "menace of stagnation." That is, stagnation on the part of the powers—that—be and cataclysm into which the country is rushed at periodic intervals, by the Congress rulers of the country. I wish to say nothing more on the present or past mood of Congressmen. Suffice it to say here that the passion for creating a succession of deadlocks has done us no better service than landing the whole country into a 'cul-de-sac.' I has spelt disaster and confusion all round. It has sown disunion and discord and confusion all-rond. It has driven the country round and round the same programme without any benefit to the body that sponsored it and with infinite loss to the country driven by it. One is reminded here of the strictures passed by Burke on the pugnacity of the Commons in his day, and his comments are equally applicable to the Congress politics in India from 1921 to this day. Mr. Gandhi, in the middle of 1933, had proclaimed on behalf of the Congress that, at long last, parliamentary mentality had come to stay. We believed then that the Congress had left behind its non-co-operation baggage for all time to come. But we find the Congress to-day ploughing its lonely furrow once again in the barren sands of non-co-operation!

ITS PUGNACITY

That is where the Congress stands to-day, miles away from the effort to educate the people of India into "a genuine parliamentary frame of mind." Instead it has fostered all round slave mentality in its worse form. In the name of discipline it has crushed freedom, in the name of the majority, it has done away with democracy and brought in virtul dictatorship. It has stifled discussion and practised the art of Government by fiat and mandate. It has left the constituted electorates of the Assembly to take care of themselves. Professing to be responsible to them, it has really defied them, and compelled the Ministries in office to do what its self-styled Parliamentary Committee and the Working Committee bids them do. And these take their orders from the sole dictator at the top, who is not even a four-anna member of the Congress itself! Twenty years of Congress activity has not brought the country either peace or self-Government. Nor has the ground been prepared for the government of a people, for the people and by the people. It does not recognise public opinion much less consults it. On the other hand, it holds forth its own opinion as the voice of the country as a whole. By this kind of pugnacity on its part, it has created another rival,—the Muslim League, who is as clamorous as itself in claiming that it shall be equally pugnacious and that it shall be heard. And between the two the country suffers from stagnation on the one hand and the danger of cataclysm on the other.

NEGATION OF LIBERALISM

What characterises the present political situation in India may be aptly described as the negation of Liberalism. For another vital characteristic of that faith is compromise which is, to-day, conspicuous by its absence between the Government and the parties that confront it. It is also absent between the parties themselves that should work together for common good. "I am the State," says the Government. "I am the State to be and the people combined", says the Congress. "I am going to be the State—not even within the lagrer State...but separate and distinct from the whole,—and yet I demand that the greater will move as I direct or shall not move at all," says the rival, threatening war if it is not heard. All this has come about because there is the absence of larger vision and the denial of rational compromise as the only key to the solution of any political problem. The Government will not compromise, the Congress will not compromise and the Muslim League will not compromise. The Government will do nothing without the Congress and the Muslim League. It will listen to none else for, as the slogan goes, none else can deliver the goods. They seem to have forgotten, all of them, that this has never been and can never be the successful method of political reform and advancement. What has been achieved so far, has been achieved only on the basis of rational compromise, on the basis of mutual adjustment of claims and concessions with common weal as the only end in view.

POLITICAL CONSCIENCE OF INDIA

And what shall we say about the Government in the light of this almost universal law of practical politics? Leaving alone reactionaries—the apostles of stagnation—on the one hand, and extreme hot-gospellers on the other, compromise warns Government face to face with the awakened political conscience of a people, that it will not do for them to introduce any "small and temporary improvement", unless "it is made on the lines and in the direction of a great and permanent change", envisaged by the people and offered to them as a distinct pledge by the rulers. In any circumstance, it should be no such reform as will make it "all the more difficult to return to the right line and direction" in fulfilment of "some large and progressive principle which is the crux of the expected change."

BRITISH SINCERITY

Now the Government have promised to India the grant of full Dominion Status after the conclusion of the present war. It has added that the promise shall be implemented within the shortest period of time after the war. What is imperative in this matter in order to convince people of the absolute sincerity of their intentions is that a definite time-limit should be announced forthwith at the end of which the definite promise shall be definitely carried out. A warning note has here to be sounded that in this task none of us in India will be satisfied or silenced by the production of a 'tertium quid'. I must frankly say in this connection that I am far from satisfied with the recent observations of the Secretary of State for India, Mr. Amery, on the subject of constitution—making for India. We do not want any experiment here, either on the American or any other model. Our historical and political evolution under the British rule has set us definitely on the path of what is clearly envisaged by Dominion Status and democratic, parliamentary, self-government. We have passed through four successive stages of reform from 1892 to 1935. And we demand the fulfilment of responsible self-government for India in a manner outlined in the concluding paragraphs of the Montagu-Chelsmford Report on the Reforms of 1919. That responsible self-government has been put in a clearer form still by the Balfour declaration of 1926. And the Westminister Statute gives us under it full and complete freedom of initiative and action. This is to what the British Government is now definitely pledged. And we shall accept nothing that takes us in a line and direction different from the path clearly marked out for us in that promise.

LEAST THAT IS EXPECTED

But are we to be satisfied, in the meanwhile, with things as they are, on the excuse that nothing can be done or need be done while the war is going on? The least that we expect from the Government of the day is, that they will go ahead with their scheme of the expansion of the Viceroy's Executive Council and of adding on to it a War Council, also composed of non-officials drawn from all parties in the country. But it has to be emphatically said in this connection that the two Councils so formed should not be in the nature of an eye-wash. The members chosen or nominated to work upon them should be of the wisest and the best, and, though technically responsible to the Viceroy alone, the convention should be established that their advice shall normally operate without let or hindrance from any quarter. Above all things the portfolios of Defence and Finance must be in charge of non-officials who are not drawn from permanent services. The policies shall be framed by the non-official members concerned, who will be allowed to see to it that they are carried out in letter and spirit by the administration under them. And the responsibility of these members shall be a joint-responsibility, and not only for the particular department which may be put in their charge. Thus will be initiated from now a cabinet system in the

(Continued On Page 23)

Bombay & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Posh Sud 1, 1997
Muslim: Zilkad 29, 1359
Parsi: Tir 26, 1310
Hightide: 0-17; 12-09
Lowtide: 6-30; 18-11
Sunrise: 7h. 11m.
Sunset: 6h. 11m.

BOMBAY HINDI VIDYAPEETH

Under the auspices of Bombay Hindi Vidyapeeth, a grand reception will be accorded to Hindi Sahityiks on their return from Poona Hindi Sahitya Sammelan to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. in Marwari Vidyalaya Bhuvan, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon. The Hon. Purushottamdas Tandon will address the meeting. Seth Ramnathji Podar will preside.

B. P. S. FEDERATION

The Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Students' Federation writes:—

A meeting of the Provincial Executive Committee of the Bombay Presidency Students' Federation will be held to-morrow (Monday) at 8 p.m. (S.T.) at the office of the Reception Committee of the Conference (17, Gullam Hussein Terrace, 1st Floor, Bhau Daji Road, opposite King's Circle, Matunga.).

INDIAN MUSIC AT KING'S CIRCLE, MATUNGA

A concert of Indian music, organised by the Bombay Municipality, will be given at King's Circle to-day (Sunday) commencing at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.) by Mr. Phatak.

GRANT ROAD FRUIT AND VEGETABLE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION

On behalf of the Grant Road Fruit and Vegetable Merchants' Association, a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) in Bohari Chawl at 4 p.m. under the presidentship of Mr. G. J. Mane, to consider the present Municipal rent for the Grant Road Footpath Merchants.

GITA CLASS

Swami Sambuddhananda of the Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct the weekly class on Bhagawat Geeta at the Mission Library Hall, Khar Road to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m.

RELIGIOUS CLASS IN HINDI

Swami Sambuddhananda of Ramakrishna Mission Khar, will hold his weekly classes on the Teachings of Bhawan Shri Ramakrishna Parmahansa to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. at the Mission Library Hall, Khar Road.

MULKI PORT COMMITTEE

The Mulki Port Committee will be 'At Home' to Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Punja at the premises of the Popular Insurance Co., Ltd., Prospect Chambers, Hornby Road, Fort to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Forty Little Mother". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Seven Sinners". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Third Finger, Left Hand". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"City For Conquest". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Lucky Partners". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Woman". Daily at usual time.
PATHE—"Puja". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Bandhan". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
WEST END—"Lagna Pahawe Karoon". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-15 p.m.
MINERVA—"Nartaki". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Punarmillan". Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Deepak". Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Sneha Bandhan". Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Dnyaneshwar". Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
EDWARD—"Flying Deuces". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
HINDMATA—"Azad-Azad". Daily at 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Qaidi". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Narsi Bhagat". Daily at 3, 6-15, and 9-30 p.m.

CONGRESS STORM RELIEF COMMITTEE

In aid of Congress Storm Relief Committee, the Karnatak Friends' Union (Dramatic Branch) of Bombay will stage their drama 'Radha Krishna' in Kanarese, tomorrow (Monday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Princess Theatre, Bhangwadi, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

Rates of tickets: Rs. 3/6; Rs. 2/4; Rs. 1/2; and annas 9.

The proceeds of this drama will go to the Congress Storm Relief Committee.

PUBLIC LECTURE AT VILE PARLE

Under the auspices of Vikas Mandal, Vile Parle, Mr. Khwaja A. Abbas will give a public talk on "Indian Films" to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. at Gandhi Chowk, Vile Parle, West.

FLAG SALUTATION AT MATUNGA

Under the auspices of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee, the monthly flag salutation will be held at Nappoo Gardens, Matunga, to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.). Mr. Purshottam Tricumdas will unfurl the flag.

Bhavnagar—On account of demise of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Kotah, all the offices, courts, schools and public institutions of this State were ordered to be kept closed for three days.

Dr. B. Thungamma, F.R.C.S. (Edin.), Member of the United Provinces Legislative Assembly, who offered Satyagraha last week, was sentenced to 4 months' simple imprisonment.

LEAGUE HOCKEY

R. I. N. Hold Xaverians

The Hockey programme on Saturday was two matches on the B.P.H.A. ground.

The first fixture was a Second Division affair where the R.I.N. Artificers and Apprentices) met St. Xavier's College and shared two goals. The Xaverians were lucky to earn a point as the Navy were the better side and were most unfortunate not to win. St. Xavier's havv a fine man in goal. He was mainly responsible for staving off defeat.

The early half of the game was pointless. Crossing over the Navy were awarded a penalty bully from which their centre-forward gave them the lead. A rather lucky goal put St. Xavier's on terms, Lion de Souza flicking in a short with a reversed stick, following a scramble in the Navy "D." This was seven minutes from the end. The rest of the period was mostly in favour of the R.I.N., who did everything but score.

MRS. LYNN'S HAT TRICK.

Bombay City "A" met Proctor "B" in the Women's Hockey League after the R.I.N.—Xaverian match.

Bombay City were too good for Proctor and won by six clear goals.

The losers showed some prowess in the initial period and only allowed the City damsels to net once, Miss B. Shaw being the scorer.

In the last quarter of an hour Proctor crumpled up and allowed five points to be added to their early point. The goals were scored by Miss E. Gawthorne, Mrs. K. Lynn, three in succession, and Miss Rice

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

B.P.H.A. Grounds—3-45 p.m.- Burma Shell vs. B. B. and C. I. "B" (Second Division League); 4-45 p.m.—Bombay Greys vs. Proctor Ladies "A" (Friendly).

Bombay Gymkhana Ground—4-45 p.m. —Lusitanians "A" vs. Government Law College

A Rummy Tale Of Last War

(From A Correspondent)

Here is a rummy tale but a true one.

During the severe winter of December 1914, when bodies froze and feet grew numb, a section of infantry who had been "in the line" for five days without relief amid the slush and sleet complained to the M. O. about the cold and how miserable it made them.

"Rum" said he (for he was a stout fellow and later got the V.C. with bar—though that *is beside the point here*), "*rum is good for* that." And promptly sent his orderly for a jar.

The rum arrived as he made his examination of the troops and he immediately drew off a dixie-full—and proceeded to rub the men's feet with it!

But that M.O. (we said he was a stout fellow.....) had a sense of humour and followed up his external remedy for cold with an internal application for each man, leaving the section glowing both inwardly and outwardly. And it is recorded that not a man-jack of them could raise a sneeze that winter.

BOMBAY'S HOCKEY XI

All-India Team's Visit In February

With the approach of the visit of the All-India Hockey XI to Bombay local interests are getting busy with the Bombay side that will face the India team. On January 5, next there will be the first try out on the B.P.H.A. ground, here, the probable Bombay XI will meet the Rest of Bombay F. Brewin, of the Customs, will captain Bombay, and that well-known Lusitanian star, Norman Fernandes is to lead the Rest of Bombay

In this encounter the teams will be as follows:—

BOMBAY XI:—H. S. Lynn (Young Sports); V. Alexander (B.B. and C. I.) and O. Fereira (St Xavier's) D K. Agre (B. B. and C. I.), F. Brewin (Customs) and E. de Souza (St. Xavier's); Nasir (Customs) Hakim (G. I. P.), A. Latif (G. I. P.) J. Pinto (Customs) and J. Tellis (G. I. P.)

REST OF BOMBAY:—A. de Sales (B. B. and C. I.); H. Carvalho (G. I. P.) and Ismail Khan (Young Sports); M. Adams (Police), G. N. Khan (Young Sports) and E. Boccaro (G. I. P.); N. Fernandes (Lusitanians), Aston Pereira (B. B. and C. I.), C. Murzello (B. B. and C. I.), F. Correa ("Times of India" S. C.) and Gregory Fernandes (Young Sports).

Reserve:—B. G. Gardner (B.E.S.T.), G. Page (B. B. and C. I.), M. Barnett (H.V.M.) and J. Harper (H.V.M.)

WAR FUND HOCKEY.

On January 12, at St. Xavier's College Stadium, Parel, a match will be staged in aid of the War Fund. Here, the Bombay XI will meet a side selected from the teams competing in the Parel Hockey League, which essentialy means a very strong side.

The All-India Team that is touring India under the auspices of the Hockey Federation will probably meet the representative Bombay XI on February 8. The B.P.H.A. are going to donate the proceeds to the War Fund.

Messages For Muslim Educational Conference

POONA, Dec. 28.

The Hon. Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Premier of Bengal, who arrived here to-day to preside over the All-India Muslim Educational Conference was taken out in a procession from the Juma Masjid to the Conference pandal.

Numerous messages wishing the conference success have been received from Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Sir Akbar Hydari, Sir G. S. Bajpai, Mr. M. A. Jinnah and others. —A. P.

Mr. [illegible] son of Col. Dinanath, Prime Minister of Indore, married Miss Subhagya, daughter of Rai Bahadur Sunderlal, retd. Supt. Engineer, Nagpur, recently.

Prof. [illegible] Sastri, Principal, Shankar Sanskrit College, Yadgiri, and President of the Karnatak Literary Conference which met at Dharwar on Saturday.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH

FERNANDEZ—Olive, widow of the late Assistant Surgeon, Valentine, expired last night. Funeral will leave residence, Princess Street at 5 p.m. to-day for Sewree.

Municipal Scouts Association

The annual report of the progress of the Boy Scouts movement in the Bombay Municipal schools for the year 1939/40 is a record of much varied and useful activity.

The total number of Scouts and Cubs in the Municipal schools is 4,072, which shows an increase of about 200 over last year. There are 63 Scout Troops and 98 Cub Packs.

During the year, besides other activities, A.R.P. Classes, Safety First Classes, Scoutmasters' Classes and Week-end Camp Fires were held.

Under the auspices of the Municipal Scout Association a welfare centre has been started at Kasarwadi, which has been rendering valuable service to the residents of the locality.

2

Second Great Week from Tuesday 31st December

SHE INFLAMED ALL CHAMPANAGARI WITH

THE FIRE OF HER CHARMS! —HER BEAUTY!—HER ALLURING YOUTH!

BUT FAILED TO ENTICE AN ASCETIC!!!

'Nartaki'

Starring:— LEELA DESAI, NAJAM, PUNKAJ MULLICK, JAGDEESH, WASTI. etc.

Direction: DEVKI BOSE

Music: PUNKAJ MULLICK

NEW THEATRES' New Year Gift!

DRAWING FULL HOUSES AT

MINERVA

TALKIES .....Lamington.

Time:—4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m. Sat., Sun., Tues., Wed. Matinee at 1-45 p.m.

SILHOUETTE COMPETITION

This competition should appeal to all readers as they stand a fair chance of getting a share in Rs. 2,000 prizes.

The illustrations A, B, C, . . .are well defined Silhouettes of certain objects. From each of these Silhouettes a part is cut off and reproduced (not necessarily in the same position), on the opposite page under numbers 1, 2, 3..... You are to find out the parts belonging to the respective Silhouettes.

For example, a part of the object "H" is cut out and reproduced in other position in No. "8". The white dotted lines in "H" are given only to show exactly where the cuts were put to obtain the part shown in No. "8". Thus No. "8" is entered against "H" in the coupon.

You may similarly fill in the rest of the coupon and send as many entries as you like with annas eight per coupon before Friday, 3rd January, 1941, subject to and observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the numbers write your name and address in full, in block Capitals.

2. All entries will be received at the counter during Office hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

3. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons. Not more than one number should be entered against each letter.

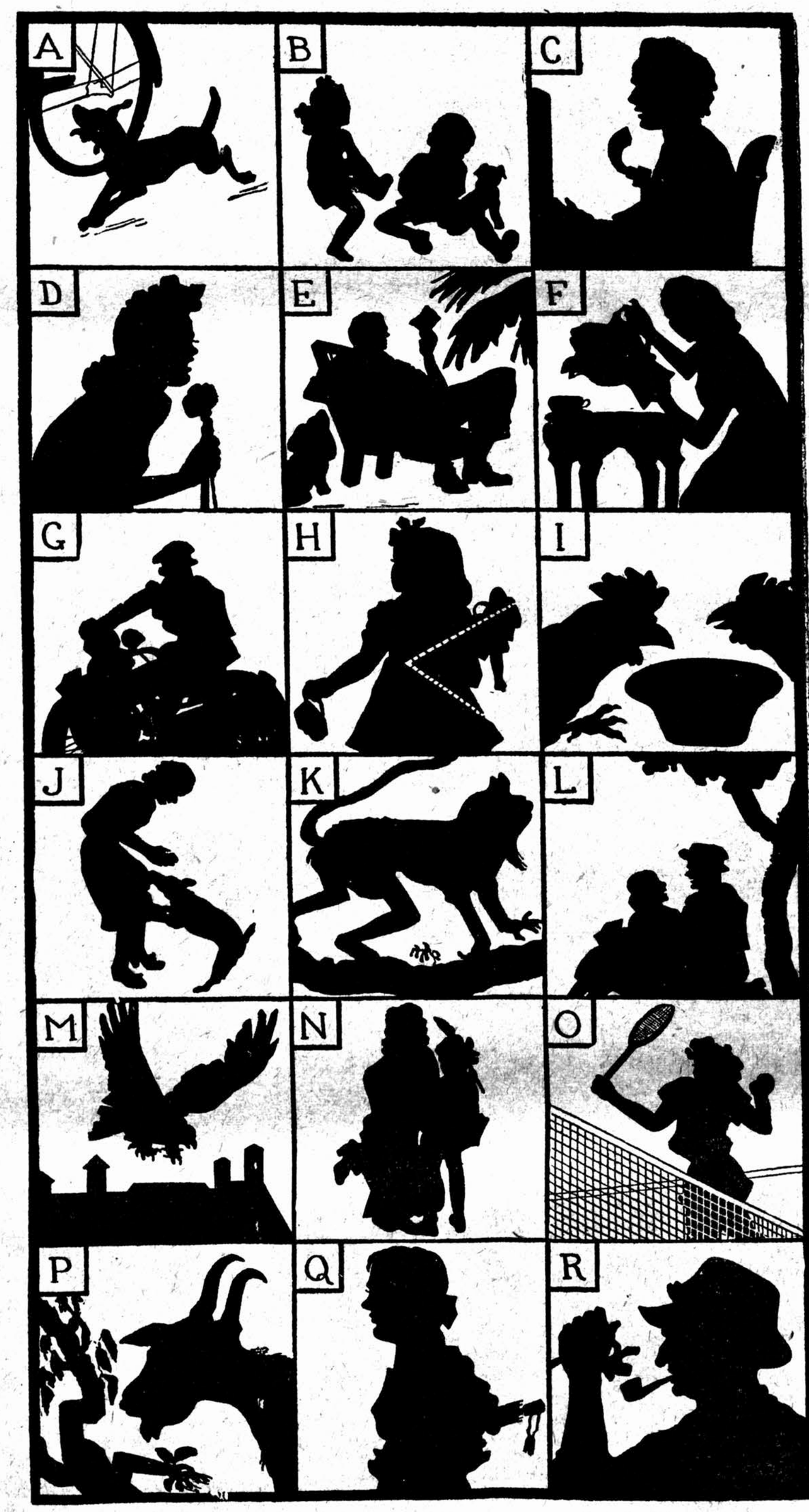
4. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with entries will disqualify them.

5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on Friday, 3rd January, 1941 the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

6. Corrected or mutilated entries or those having more than one number entered against any letter will be disqualified.

7. In case of ties the Management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry coupon mislaid, lost



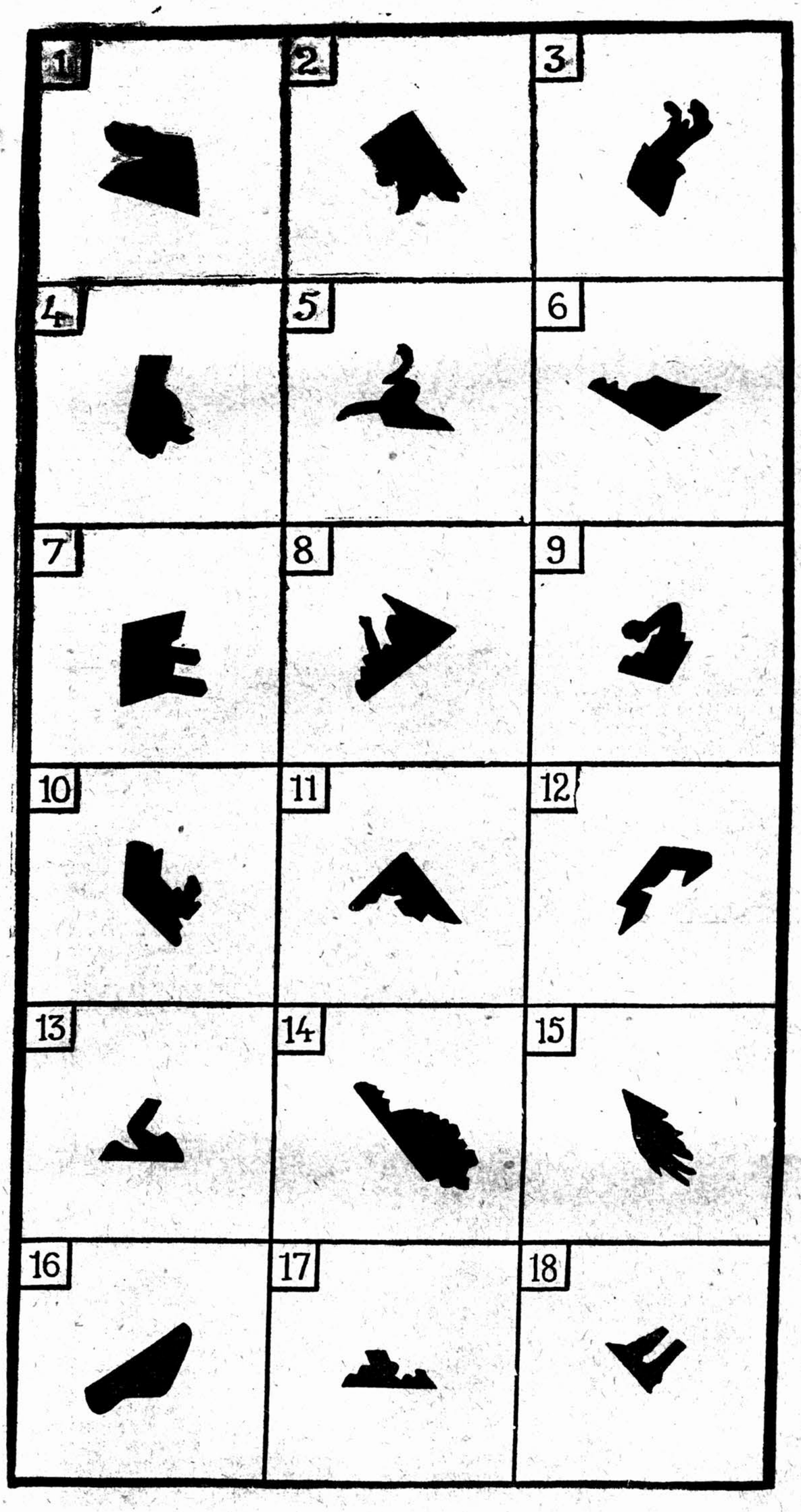
CLOSING DATE

FRIDAY,

3RD JAN., 1941

(Extra Coupons See (Page 32)

Rs. 2,000 In Prizes



Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—

COMPETITION MANAGER,
The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd.,
Red House,
Parsee Bazaar Street,
Fort, BOMBAY

Entries by Ordinary post should be addressed as under.—

POST BOX NO 706. G. P. O. BOMBAY

or delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.

9. In no case will any entrance fee or money sent with entry coupons be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No communication will be accepted and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with the entries, Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way.

10. This Competition is run by the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., but readers of the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" can also take part in it.

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this Competition.

12. All Competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition. This is an express condition of entry

Silhouette Competition.

29/12/'40.

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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name

Address

Five New Indian Films for Christmas

COMEDY ELEMENT PREDOMINATES

'Snehabandhan' And 'Puja' Released On Saturday

On the eve of the new year, the Indian Film Industry supplied no less than five new pictures to Bombay's filmgoers. Two of them came yesterday: 'Puja' of National Studios at Pathe and 'Snehabandhan' of Great India pictures at Royal Opera House. Last week, the Bombay Talkies put on show 'Punarmilan' and the Navayug Pictures 'Hunt for Husband', while the New Theatres released 'Nartaki' at Minerva on Tuesday.

For those who wanted to have the best laughter went, of course, to 'Hunt For Husband' where Damuanna with Jog and Baby Vimal supplied them with such a fund of fun and laughter as would last them for a year. Visitors to 'Punarmilan' had an entertainment of a more sophisticated and sober variety in the dances and songs of Snehaprabha who is starred in the picture. 'Punarmilan' is a well-knit story of a son, who wanted to do his filial duty in the spirit of Shree Ramachandra, the hero of Ramayana. The film has been neatly executed and is a tribute to the successors of Mr. Himansu Rai.

Admirers of Leela Desai's dancing art were somewhat puzzled last week as to whether they should attend her dances at Royal Opera House or her film at Minerva. But from yesterday that problem no more existed and crowds are naturally flocking to Minerva to see Devaki Bose's latest, in the style of 'Vidyapati.'

The old-timers like 'Dnyaneshwar' at Central, 'Bandhan' at Roxy, 'Narsi Bhagat' at Krishna. 'Dr. Deepak' at Imperial are as prosperous ever in attracting audiences.

Sankatha Prasad, Sardar Akhtar and Sitara in National Studios' 'Puja' released yesterday at Pathe

Shantaram Stars A Social Transition

"Padosi" To Appear At Two Theatres In Fort And Girgaum

The Indian film industry will open its New Year's account with the public, with a large credit. The first film to be released in 1941 will be Prabhat's "Padosi."

There could not be a better beginning: not only because "Padosi" is a Prabhat picture—although that is recommendation enough; not only because "Padosi" is a Shantaram production—although that is assurance enough; but more so because "Padosi" is known to have a theme that attempts to attain the screen's ideal in story substance.

"Padosi" features a mature friendship and a romantic love; the spirit of a community and the selfishness of individuals; a people's hope in unity and the workers' fears of starvation; a capitalist's calculating greed and a youngster's heroic spirit of sacrifice. The background of the picture is a social transformation from the agricultural to industrial life;; and the picture itself aims at presenting the resistance of the men-of-the-soil, with all its strength, its temptations and its weaknesses.

With so strong a theme, director Shantaram has chosen a cast to match; Jagirdar, Mazhar, Anis, Balwant Singh and Thengdi from among our well-known artistes; and Lajwanti, Nirmala and Balakram as Shantaram's candidates to stardom.

It is stated that, following the precedent of "Duniya-na-Mane," Prabhat will release "Padosi" simultaneously in the Fort and in Girgaum. In any case, an announcement from Prabhat is about due.

FOREIGN FILMS

'Lucky Partners' at New Empire running for second week and featuring Ronald Colman and Ginger Rogers is a film that cannot be missed by lovers of good pictures

Another such is 'City For Conquest' at Excelsior in which James Cagney and Ann Sheridan take leading roles. They are an ambitious couple and aspire to conquer New York as Boxing and musical experts respectively. They do accomplish their ambition but there is a peculiar element of pathos about the story which lingers long in your mind after you leave the Theatre.

"Third Finger, Left Hand" is a comedy full of mirth at Metro in which Myrna Loy and Melvin Douglas entertain you for a full hour and a half.

'Brigham Young, frontiers man' at Regal stars Dean Jagger in a spectacular production of 20th Century Fox will be shown there till Monday is full of adventures that are chronicled in the history of the United States. Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell are among the supporting cast.

'Forty Little Mothers' with Eddie Cantor as star is being shown at Capitol.

SAVES OLD SCRIPTS

Mark Sandrich, called Hollywood's "bravest man" since he volunteered to direct (and referee) Jack Benny and Fred Allen in their co-starring Paramount picture, "Love Thy Neighbour," has a bound copy of the script of every picture he ever directed, including shorts.

Film Shows How Rupees Are Coined

The fascinating story of the coining of rupees has been brought to the screen in "Making Money", Famous Cine Laboratory's splendid documentary film which is now being shown throughout India.

Taken in His Majesty's Mint in Bombay, the film depicts all the processes that go to the production of the gleaming silver coins on which the country's monetary system is based. Skilled workmen are shown tending ingenious machines and busy among piles of silver and coin that a millionaire might envy.

The story of the ruppee begins when ingots of silver and other alloy metals are placed in oil-fired furnaces, to be heated white-hot until the metal runs like water. This precious liquid is poured into moulds to emerge again as silver bars. Then great rollers flatten the bars until they are the thickness of rupees, razor-sharp punches cut out the round blanks and thudding pressed put on the impressions and the milled edge.

All these spectacular operations —and many more smaller but equally important processes—are features in the film. "Making Money", however, does not stop when the rupees leave the Mint. It follows them in their travels, shows their part in rearing great buildings, in running the transport service, in rewarding the industrial magnate and the village craftsman.

Beautifully photographed, the film is technically among the best produced in India. It is available with commentaries in English, Hindustani, Bengali, Tamil and Telugu.

Prabha in 'Ummeed' Ranjit's coming picture.

FILM STAR PLANS NEW DICTIONARY

Anna Neagle's Difficulties In America

England and America are the two great 'English-speaking countries'. Yet, actually, there are so many words and phrases used on one side of the Atlantic that have a completely different meaning on the other, that many English visitors to America find themselves as much at a loss for the correct expression as they might in a foreign country. British film star Anna Neagle, who is becoming familiar with 'the language' after eighteen months in America, feels that an English-American phrase book would be very helpful to visiting Britons and save them from the embarrassment she herself experienced when she first went to the United States.

"Before going to any foreign country you can buy a little pocket dictionary of simple English words and phrases translated into the correct language," she said the other morning on the set of "No, No, Nanette" in which she is starring for RKO Radio Pictures in Hollywood under the direction of Herbert Wilcox. "But there is no such assistance available for the Briton visiting America. It is surprising how many 'faux pas' a British visitor can make in the simplest conversation I have now started to prepare a dictionary that gives the different meaning of our words and phrases in America. I have already got over 100 words with their correct translation into 'American' and within a few months I expect to have at least one thousand," she added. The British star keeps a note book in her handbag and writes down each new word or phrase as she comes across it. Here are some selections she has made already:

ENGLISH	AMERICAN
nib	penpoint
suitcase	grip or valise
larder	cooler
counterfoil	stub
boots	high shoes
frying pan	skillet
late	tardy
tap	faucet
bath	tub
face flannel	wash cloth
braces	suspenders
stud	collar button
scissors	shears
cotton wool	cotton
cotton	thread
cot	crib
camp bed	cot
sweets	candy
pudding course	dessert
dickey seat	rumble seat
car bonnet	hood
wash your hands	wash up
best man (at wedding)	he stood up for them

"A very easy 'faux pas' to make," said Anna Neagle, "is to refer, as we do, to any woman who spends a great deal of time in her house and takes pride in it as homely. In America 'homely' has only one meaning. which is ugly!.'

SCRIPT PARADE

The New York Public Library has arranged with Cecil B. De Mille to make photostatic copies of the original working scripts of the Paramount producer-director's 64 motion pictures. from "The Squaw Man", produced in 1913. to his current epic. "North West Mounted Police." starring Gary Cooper. Madeleine Carroll. Paulette Goddard. Preston Foster and Robert Preston.

LIBERAL HINT TO BRITAIN

(Continued From Page 18)

Central Government which may not be responsible, but must certainly be made responsive, to public opinion in the country. Without this material change of outlook and policy in the immediate governance of India, none will be convinced to-day that the country is 'not' meant "only to supply men, materials and money, as if it were a conquered country", and that a sincere and whole-hearted attempt is being made "to win the goodwill of the Indian people on the side of war, a factor of such immense importance in the difficult days that lie ahead of us all."

PROBLEM OF DEFENCE

I need not go here into the details of Defence and Finance. But I shall permit myself to say something by way of general observations on Defence. We are here on stronger ground than any other political party in India

My observations on the subject may be summarised somewhat as follows:—

1. That it is not only foolish but criminal, if not suicidal, to say that we can drive back an enemy, who attacks us with weapons of violence, by following the policy of non-violence. And it is no act of violence to defend our country and our hearths and homes against such an enemy by recourse to arms. The cult of non-violence has no application whatever in such a case. Therefore, to pursue an anti-war propaganda on this ground has no sanction in history, religion and ethics of any country in the world, not excluding India.

2. That even more than any subject of constitutional reform the question of the reorganisation and Indianisation of the military system of the country is vitally connected with the growth of our nation-hood in the British Commonwealth of Nations, and, therefore, it cannot be either shelved, postponed or lightly set aside.

3. That as modern wars have become more and more scientific, a country, which does not employ its best brains and talents in its army, is bound to go to the wall in any conflict with modern powers. Hence it is up to the Government to push on vigorously with its policy of Indianisation. The University Training Corps should be expanded and utilised fully for manning the army with officers. Military training of Indians in all arms like artillery, navy and air-force should be speedily undertaken, and pursued with zest, vigour and drive suitable to the occasion.

4. All so-called distinction for recruitment to he army as between the martial and non-martial races should be done away with. Provincial discrimination and favouritism should be a thing of the past. Every province should be encouraged by all means to contribute its full share in man-power for the Defence of India.

5. The Government must shed off its distrust of Indians completely, and thus help to turn the present system into what may be rightly called the National Army of India.

6. That the needs of the present war and the perils of neglect are much greater than those of the last war. Hitlerism and War, if they succeed in overwhelming Great Britain and conquering India, will work havoc with all our hopes and aspirations for the future of India. Hence, both in the political and the military sense, the situation has to be handled not only wisely and with foresight, but with implicit faith in the people of India.

7. That this military reorganisation and the war-effort consequent upon it, should be efficiently undertaken and undertaken with the fullest confidence that the whole country is behind that effort, demands that the defence portfolio shall be placed in competent and trustworthy Indian hands.

This is all that I have to say, and only as a layman, on the question of Defence.

INDUSTRIALISATION

Another subject that cannot be overlooked in this discussion is that of industrialisation. The Roger Mission and the Eastern Group Conference that met at Delhi only recently will, I trust, do all that is needful for purposes of war-time-industry and for correlation on that account between countries and interests with kindred aim. But this is only a temporary phase. What we ought to press upon the attention of the Government as also upon the attention of all businessmen in India is, that a temporary alignment and co-ordinaiton of effort are not enough. What India needs most to-day and the day-after-to-morrow, is a definite and large-scale planning which will unmistakably provide for clear-sighted industrial prosperity of India after the war. And the task should be a joint consultation and effort between officials directly concerned and businessmen in the country as well. In all fields of industry, India is pushing ahead since the last war and there is no dearth of non-official talent and capital in this country, provided you know how to harness it to this planning of industry and to the successful orientation and carrying out of the plan. Here again, politics and economics impinge one upon the other. And confidence and trust in the one field beget trust and confidence in the other field also, to the advantage of politics and economics both.

I have said by now all that I felt I need say to make clear the general situation in India as we find it to-day.

PEACE MISSIONS

Suggestions are being made for a peace-effort to put an end to this undesirable state of things. The letter of Sir Jagdish Prasad to the press, followed by a long explanation and elucidation upon it by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru the other day, is one indication of the general feeling in the country over this matter. The Prime-minister of Bengal has come out with the proposal that Muslim League should take a lead in the matter. But Mr. Jinnah's subsequent speeches on the subject make one fact clear more than all others and it is this that no pourparlers shall even be begun until certain previous conditions laid down by the Muslim League are accepted by the other party in question. In these circumstances, I am led to believe that these efforts, if at all they get a start, have but a slender chance of success and of success in a manner that we all desire for the political good of India as a whole.

We want Indian unity, and no party domination. We want India to be one nation and not cut asunder into Hindu India and Muslim India. We want in India the reign of true democracy on the model of British democracy and as it has worked in England. Our trust, in the first instance, is in that democracy and only under it, in the Government that represents that democracy in Great Britain and India for the time being. We do not want here the domination of one race over another, or such a rule by majority or a clamouring minority as will virtually take us back to autocracy or one-man-rule. We want no true interests in India to suffer but all legitimate interests to come together co-operant to one end, namely the prosperity and uplift of our motherland, that is India, and 'not' this or that part, or province or frontier of India. We do not swear by complete independence of India, for we do not desire to go back to pre-British rule in India, much less to fall an easy prey to any conqueror from the East and the West, the North and the South. We honestly think and firmly believe that Dominion Status of the Westminster Statute variety will give us the 'kind' of independence we need in India to-day and to-morrow, to weld her into a self-determining and self-sufficing nation. I do not look far into the future. One step is enough for me.

BASIS FOR INDO-BRITISH TREATY

If a reconciliation and friendship resulting in a united effort sufficient to cope with the present situation are to be brought about based on these fundamentals, then it will not do to depend merely on peace-missions of the kind I noted above. In this connection I welcome the suggestion made recently by my friend the Honourable Mr. P. N. Sapru that England should send out for that purpose a good-will mission to India composed of its first-class statesmen whose presence in England is not so indispensable for direct war-effort. The principal aim of such a mission should be to travel over the whole country and know the situation for itself; then, to interview representative men of all parties in the country; and, lastly, as the result of the dispassionate and entirely unofficial view that it gets of things in India, to frame what I may call a Treaty of Friendship between England and India, somewhat on the lines of, if not similar to, the treaty arrived at between England and Ireland after the conclusion of the last war.

It has to be borne in mind that the treaty should have for its aim 'not' the re-opening of the constitutional question between India and England, for that has been settled in essentials, namely, Dominion Status and such Status, at that, as will make India an equal partner with England in the Indo-British Commonwealth of Nations. The purpose of the mission and of the treaty to follow it, should be to restore goodwill, to remove possible misapprehensions about the intentions, now and remote, of England towards India and to prepare the ground for the specific task of constitution-making, that can only follow after the successful conclusion of the present war. It should also be understood that the decisions of this Mission should not be made to wait upon the previous assent to them by the parties most vocal in the world of India as it is to-day. These noises and bickerings are bound to continue till a definite solution and a decisive step is determined upon by the Government in power. We know that this has been done by Great Britain and the British Parliament in 1909, in 1919, as well as in 1935. The solution of our internal differences, communal or otherwise, should not be laid down as a condition precedent to the solving of this political tangle. We know that it was not done in the case of Ireland as between the party led by Mr. De Valera and the party led by Mr. Collins and others. And we cannot accept the 'raison d'etre' of a different attitude to the political struggle between England and India. There is a very large number of politically minded and patriotic men in India outside the Congress and the Muslim League, who will agree to such a course and smoothen the path of reconciliation between England and India, on lines honourable to either side. My submission to the British Government, in their own interest as well as in the interest of India is, therefore, this:—It should make a clear declaration to the Indian people that, say within two years after the war, they will definitely establish Dominion Status in India, and then the people of India shall have to work out their own salvation in their own way, without either interference or domination from Great Britain, or by any party that may be in power in Great Britain thereafter. In the meanwhile they are sending a Goodwill Mission to India, fair, impartially minded, of undoubted integrity and honour, whose sole aim in going to India and seeing things for themselves, shall be to clear up misunderstanding, restore friendship, and do all in their power to smoothen the path of progress all round. It is my firm, considered and emphatic opinion that until the Indo-British problem is solved first all other differences in India will not end.

And now I have done.

SIR GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON DEAD

Officiated During Lord Hardinge's Illness

LONDON, DEC. 28.

THE DEATH HAS OCCURRED OF SIR GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON.—REUTER.

(Rt. Hon. Sir Guy (Douglas Arthur) Fleetwood Wilson whose death is announced at the ripe age of 90 had a very distinguished career in England and India. He was Director-General of Army Finance from 1904 to 1908, when he was appointed Finance Member of the Government of India which post he held from 1908 to 1913. In 1912 he was in charge during the Viceroy's (Lord Hardinge's) incapacity owing to a bomb outrage. He was appointed Commissioner of Special Government Enquiry, Dublin, in 1916. He was Director of the London City and Midland Bank, also Director of N. B. & Mercantile Insurance Co. He was the author of a few publications.)

LIBERAL CONFERENCE IN SESSION

Attended By Moderates From All Over India

CALCUTTA, Dec. 28.

The 22nd session of the National Liberal Federation of India began at the Indian Association Hall at 2/15 this afternoon under the presidentship of Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar. Delegates from Bombay, Madras, U.P. and C. P. are attending the session.

Those present include Mr. R. H. Kelkar, Mr. H. S. G. Gokhale, Dr. R. P. Paranjpye (Poona), Mrs. V. N. Chandavarkar, Mr. M. D. Altekar, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Mrs. Sabitraini Bhenda (Bombay), Dr. H. N. Kunzru, Hon. Mr. P. N. Sapru (Allahabad), Mr. S. R. V. Venkatram (Madras). and Mr. J. Basu (Bengal)

At the outset the secretary to the Reception Committee, Mr. N. C. Roy, read messages regretting inability and wishing the conference success from, among others, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Rt. Hon. Mr. V. S. Srinivas Sastri, Sir A. H. Ghuzanavi, Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan, Mr. Iqbal Narain Gurtu, Mr. G. K. Gadgil, Mr. R. R Bakhale and Sir C. Y. Chintamani

The proceedings commenced with singing of "Bande Mataram" after which the Rt. Hon Lord Sinha of Raipur delivered his address welcoming the delegates to the session.—A. P.

Neither Love For Power Nor Making Of Compromise

Azad Stresses Congress Principles: Will Carry On Non-Violent Struggle Till Winning Of Independence

LAHORE, Dec. 28.

"My mission, in coming to Lahore now, when I ought to have been somewhere else, is successful, and I am fully convinced after yesterday's conference, the Congressmen of the Punjab have full faith in the Congress programme in relation to non-violence and war."

So said Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, addressing a huge gathering of 20,000 at the Delhi Gate this evening. He referred to the Congress 'satyagraha' and explained how it would be extended in course of time when even non-Congressmen having faith in the Congress principle of non-violence would be allowed to participate.

NO COMPROMISE AT ALL

Replying to the critics of the Congress, Maulana Azad said that the Congress had no love for power, as was revealed when Congress Ministers in eight Provinces resigned. The Congress would make no compromise at the cost of its principles and its struggle would go on till complete independence was won.

Concluding the Maulana appealed to the Muslims to judge the Congress by its activities and programme and not be misled by meaningless communal slogans. The Congress was a national organisation and stood for the emancipation of the whole nation irrespective of community or religion.—United Press.

SET UP 'AD HOC' SATYAGRAHA COMMITTEE

Lahore Congressmen's Appeal To Maulana Azad

LAHORE, Dec. 28.

A representation signed by 60 Congress workers drawn from the Presidents and Secretaries of District and Primary Congress Committees and members of the A.I.C.C., and the Provincial Congress Committee has been submitted to the Congress President, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, requesting him to set up an 'ad hoc' 'Satyagraha' Committee in the Punjab, with full powers to conduct the movement in the Province.

CONFIDENCE LOST

This Committee, the signatories say, should assume the responsibility now being discharged by the Punjab Provincial Congress working Committee, which, according to them, has ceased to enjoy the confidence of the Province's Congressmen. The new Committee is to consist of people having full and complete faith in non-violence in the sense Mahatma Gandhi means.—United Press.

NON-VIOLENCE AS CREED

Ludhiana Congress Workers Congratulate 500 Representatives

LAHORE, Dec. 28.

The Congress workers of Ludhiana congratulate the 500 representatives and office-bearers, assembled at the Bradlaugh Hall yesterday, for declaring on behalf of themselves and their constituencies full faith in non-violence as the creed and not as mere discipline, says a telegram sent to Mahatma Gandhi on behalf of Ludhiana Congressmen.—United Press.

WAR AND SATYAGRAHA

Lord Sinha's Attack On Congress

CALCUTTA, Dec. 28.

"In spite of what some prominent political personalities in this country have done to mislead the people, it is gratifying that with the exception of a few, the people in general have kept to the right path, and their support in the fight against totalitarianism may always be availed of".

Thus observed the Rt. Hon. Lord Sinha of Raipur, Chairman of the Reception Committee, while welcoming the delegates and guests to the 22nd session of the National Liberal Federation of India, which commenced its session at the Indian Association Hall this afternoon.

ON SATYAGRAHA.

Lord Sinha said that the Satyagraha launched by the Congress and the abstention from war endeavours advocated by the Muslim League were in effect an encouragement to the forces, which were out to destroy what the Democracies and India held as cherished ideals for a peaceful and progressive world. The British Commonwealth of Nations had stood up and was making tremendous sacrifices. "We cannot at this moment rake up domestic quarrels, we must for the time being keep back those quarrels and contribute our endeavours to the fullest extent in fighting the world menace that is facing us."

CREATE THE ATMOSPHERE.

He thought it necessary that so long as there was no change in the system of Government in the country, important affairs of State, specially those which concerned defence, were so conducted as to evoke the support of the people. The Government of India had put forth strenuous efforts in support of the fight against totalitarianism, and they were grateful to those responsible for what had been and was being done, but he thought that India's effort might have been more widespread and effective, if the people had a voice in the organisation and control of defence arrangements

"We look forward," he added "for the creation of an atmosphere that will attract all possible support for a successful prosecution of the war. The support should be drawn from all sections and groups and the support should have life and momentum at the back of it. There should be no hesitation on the part of those in charge of affairs in coming forward with measures that will evoke the spirit of sacrifice in support of the cause of Britain."

INDUSTRIALISE INDIA.

Remarking that the industrial and economic ideas and movements that were likely to be of help in the prosecution of the war should receive special and immediate encouragement. Lord Sinha said that it was necessary that India should be industrialised to a much larger extent and should not be made a dumping ground for the products of other countries, not even for British goods.

WANTED NATIONAL MILITIA.

Urging the necessity for quick indianisation of the army as also for the abolition of the distinction between martial and non-martial races, the speaker believed that a National Militia properly trained would be the greatest asset to the Empire. "We can then not only defend ourselves against, aggression, but also send unlimited numbers overseas to crush the forces of evil that are abroad in the world and fight on until, in the words of the Prime Minister, "the curse of Hitler is lifted from the brow of man."

DOMINION STATUS DECLARATION.

He emphasised the need for a declaration without delay that Dominion Status of the variety contemplated by the Statute of Westminster would be established in India at the earliest moment after the conclusion of the war. "Such status will make India free to develop in its own way, just as Canada, Australia, South Africa and New Zealand are doing."—A. P.

(For presidential address of Mr. Chandavarkar See Page 18).

Gujarat To Launch Next Satyagraha On Jan. 6

Mahatma Approves Of 1,000 Names Selected For Individual Participation

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 28.

Gujarat has prepared its lists of individual Satyagrahis for next Satyagraha, which is to start here from 6th January. Gandhiji has approved of these lists and orders have been given to those who are in the first batch.

According to the new scheme of Congress the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee has printed new Satyagraha forms, in which even four-anna members can sign the pledge names of those who have signed such pledges will be sent to Gandhiji for approved. I am in position to state that Gandhiji has approved about 1,000 names for individual Satyagraha in Gujarat. Some of them have already courted Jail.

MR. J. S. BAGHI ARRESTED.

LAHORE, Dec. 28.

Joginder Singh Baghi, Secretary of the Punjab Provincial Congress Socialist Party, was arrested this afternoon under the Defence of India Rules.

The police are reported to have raided the office of the party in Bradlaugh Hall, but, it is said, nothing incriminating was found.—A. P.

Tamil Nad Satyagrahis

MADRAS, Dec. 28.

Mahatma Gandhi has approved of the names of five hundred Congressmen out of a list of one thousand submitted to him by the Tamilnadu Congress Committee for offering Satyagraha early in the new year. It is understood that Congressmen who are members of local bodies have not been permitted by Mahatma Gandhi to offer Satyagraha in the immediate future.

CEYLON CRICKETERS FOR BOMBAY

Good Indian Side To Meet Tourists At Brabourne Stadium

The stage is set for the visit of the Ceylon team to Bombay, where the Tourists are to meet an Indian XI at the Brabourne Stadium on December 31, January 1 and 2. Our cricketing visitors reach Bombay a day previous to the start of the match and the same afternoon they will be seen at net practice at the venue of the big three-day encounter.

The Indian XI will start work at the nets on December 29, the Cricket Club of India having made provision for this.

The following will represent India against Ceylon:

D. B. DEODHAR,
M. P. ENGINEER,
C. S. NAYUDU,
V. S. HAZARE,
SAEED AHMED,
V. M. MERCHANT,
K. M. RANGNEKAR,
K. C. IBRAHIM,
S. W. SOHONI,
H. K. ADHIKARI,
U. R. CHHIPA.

RESERVES:

F. K. NARIMAN,
C. T. SARWATE.

Umpires:—Vali Ahmed and D. K. Naik.

Scorer: R. V. Palekar.

EIRE AND BRITAIN

Axis To Help Former If Forced To Defend Herself?

LONDON, Dec. 28.

While the German press has warned the United States not to send ships to Eire, Rome has assured Eire that if she should be "forced to defend herself against British tyranny and aggression," she will receive full support from the Axis. The Rome wireless last night (Friday) described Mr. De Valera's Christmas message as putting "the present situation between Britain and Eire in the proper light."

Commenting on Mr. de Valera's reference to the possibility of a crisis which might throw his people into the struggle for their liberty. The announcer added that these words were uttered "by the leader of a small neutral State whose only crime against the British people appears to be the possession of certain geographical advantages which would suit the British Admiralty in their fight against the Axis Powers."

The announcer declared that should Eire be forced to defend herself against the British "they will have at their command the full and wholehearted support of the Axis powers.—Reuter.

NO EGGS AND MEAT FOR NORWEGIANS

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.

The Germans are confiscating about 10,000 pounds of meat daily in Oslo, according to a statement made by the Norwegian legation here on Friday.

The statement adds that 50,000 Christmas cakes intended for hospital patients were requisitioned by the Germans a few days before Christmas. It is almost impossible for Norwegian civilians to obtain bacon, meat and eggs.

Japanese Spokesman's Statement

TOKIO, Dec. 28.

A spokesman of the Navy Department said to-day that he had received no confirmation of Mr. Menzies' statement yesterday that the Japanese flag was used by the raider which had shelled Nauru.—Reuter.

"Join The Army," Says Savarkar

(Continued from Page 16)

not that the original sin? The Hindu Mahasabha fought tooth and nail against the separation of Sindh warning the Congressite Hindus that such a step would only lead to untold miseries of the Hindus: that it was a part of the Muslim conspiracy to separate Sindh so as to lay the foundation-stone of their pet Pakistan scheme:

> that wild, fanatical and murderous gangs of Moslems who always prowled about the borders of Sindh would pounce upon the Hindu minority and even the most polished Muslim throughout India would not raise a finger to save the latter but would wait for the moment when the Hindus were either wiped off or evacuate Sindh "en masse" leaving it a pure Darul-Islam, a Muslim territory.

MAULANA AZAD'S MISSION

Maulana Azad was hurriedly despatched by Gandhiji to Sindh. He did not formulate any scheme to recompense or safeguard the Hindus nor did he issue any condemnation or frame any charge-sheet of the Moslem atrocities. His whole anxiety under Gandhiji's instructions was to exhort the Moslems to form a stable Government so as not to give any excuse to the Hindu Mahasabha to force the hands of the Government to re-annex Sindh to Bombay or empower the Governor to resume the administration in his own hands. If the Moslems fail to form a stable Government in Sindh how were they going to prove to the British Government that they would be able to rule their would-be Pakistan as efficiently as the British? That seemed to be the anxiety which drove Maulana Azad to Sindh. For, one fails to understand how a stable Government of those very Moslem parties who have been responsible for the plight of the Hindus up to this time could improve the condition and safeguard the life and property of the Hindu minority there. A stable Government of these Moslem parties may as well prove more dangerous to the Hindus than otherwise. The temporary cessation of crime in Sindh is the result of the direct pressure exercised by the Governor and the consequent hunt of the Moslem criminals which had already been initiated before Maulana Azad stepped in Sindh. Not a stable Moslem Ministry or any other measure serving only as an eye-wash can ever be an effective way of protecting the legitimate rights of the Hindu minority in Sindh or ensure peace and order. The annulling of the Moslem autonomy in Sindh and the re-annexation of it to the presidency of Bombay can alone secure that objective.

Pan-Hindu Movement And Princes

It is encouraging to note another factor, while we are reviewing this year's work, that a lively interest is being evinced by the Hindu Princes in the Mahasabha activities. The Pan-Hindu ideology was sure to stir up, sooner or later, the latent fire in the blood of our historic forefathers which flows in the veins of our Hindu Princes and made them realise that their duty required them not only to sympathize with but to lead the Hindu movement. The far-sighted amongst them have begun to realise that their present and furture interests as well are, in fact, indentified with the Pan-Hindu movement now growing stronger from day to day.

Of all the factors that are likely, under the present circumstances, to contribute to the resurgeance and re-juvination of a consolidated Hindu Nation, the Hindu States constitute the most efficient one.

The Moslems, with only two or three important —Moslem States to depend upon, are hopeful, enough,—and in the absence of any countercheck on the part of the Hindus are rightly hopeful of utilising the organized Moslem power in those States as a pivot for their plans of Moslem domination. But we Hindus have never taken it into our head what powerful resources we have in the existence of some fifty Hindu States with armies, organized police forces, treasuries, governmental machineries all relatively at least as efficient as the Moslem States have and some of them as large as independent countries in Europe.

When we hear that the Khaksars and the Frontier Pathans are plotting to rally round the banner of the Nizam and raise him to the pedestal of an independent Moslem King, we are startled, get overawed and are at a loss to know how to meet this impending danger. But it never occurs to us that while the Moslems are building castles in the air for their independent Nizam to lodge, there is already in fact an independent Hindu Kingdom of Nepal with a hundred thousand seasoned Hindu soldiers shouldering up-to-date rifles in defence of the Hindu cause!

It is not want of resources, oh Hindus, which forces you to be so helpless and hopeless but it is the want of practical insight in political realities to know your resources and the tact to use them. You have lost the political eye altogether. Thing of the fact that thousands of Congressite Hindus are openly maintaining that the Nepali Hindus are foreigners to us, Indians, while at the same time, they are simply dying to hug the Moslem Pathans even from beyond the Frontier as Indian Nationals and it is only the other day that Gandhiji himself stated that if the Nizam became an independent Emperor of India even with the help of the Pathans from beyond Frontier, that rule would be a cent per cent "Home Rule," a cent per cent "Swarajya". So then, even the help of the Moslem Pathans from beyond does not vitiate the Congress Nationalism. But the help of the Hindu Gurkhas vitiates it,—the Gurkhas who are the direct descendents of Rajputs and went to Nepal only some three centuries ago!

MAHASABHA CAPTURES POLITICAL STAGE

It was but a matter of course that the progress which the Hindu Mahasabha had recorded in its activities as detailed out above and the rapid strides with which the Hindu movement forged ahead throughout the last two years should have impressed the Indian as well as the British Government too, to some extent or the other. It cannot be denied that the unequivocal recognition by the Government this year of the Hindu Mahasabha as the political power which must be consulted on a footing of equality with the Congress and the League in the matters affecting all India politics constitutes the outstanding event in the history of the Hindu Mahasabha movement. Up to this time the Congress and the League were looked upon by the Government as the only two representative bodies, whose opinion was tantamount to Indian opinion. The Government seem to have framed an equation and learnt it by heart that the Congress and the League was equal to India as a whole.

Of these two, League was rightly taken to express the Moslem opinion in general. Because the League openly avows that it is there to safeguard and promote the Moslem interests. But the Government seem to have taken the Congress to represent the Hindu opinion. Although the Congress itself openly resented the charge that they represented Hindus and proved their contention to the hilt by actually betraying Hindu interests a hundred times over, as for example, in the question of Sindh separation, the Communal Award, the Frontier policy, The Hindusthani Language, etc. etc., still the Government persisted in believing that the Congress and the League were equivalent as a sum total of Hindu-Moslem representation.

VICEROY THANKED

But the growing prestige, influence and effective activities of the Hindu Mahasabha did at last impress the Government with the fact that it was no longer possible to look upon the Congress as a representative Hindu body or to refuse to recognise the Hindu Mahasabha as the real representative Hindu body and as such the third indispensible political factor which must be taken into consideration in gauging the Indian opinion in its entirety. The Indian Government have thus unlearnt the old equation, "Congress+League—Indian people" and had to learn the new equation, "The Hindu Mahasabha, the League and the Congress—the sum total of Indian representation. This new equation does really respond to the present political situation in India and I thank H. E. the Viceroy for having deliberately and decisively recognised the position of the Hindu Mahasabha as, at any rate, the most outstanding representative Hindu body, if not the only one. The Moslem League represents the Moslem interests the Hindu Mahasabha the Hindu interests and the Congress,—even if it is in majority to-day represents none else but a hotch-potch political party, of the Congressite persuasion.

This recognition by the Government of the Hindu Mahasabha as the most outstanding representative of the Hindu view and the consequent consultations which the Viceroy held with its President, is an event which is certain to have far reaching consequences on the Hindu movement in general. Because it implies the recognition by the Government of the fact that the Congress does not represent the Hindus as Hindus and that just as to ascertain the Moslem opinion they have to consult the Moslem League or any other such Moslem institution which is independent of the Congress, so also the real Hindu interests, rights and claims could only be ascertained by consulting a representative Hindu body which is independent of and apart from the Congress. Henceforth in any conference whether Round Table one or all parties one or a Constituent one that is called to determine constitutional questions regarding India as a whole, the Hindu Mahasabha is bound to be a party to it on an equal footing with the League and the Congress and unless and until this representative body of the Hindus does not sanction any step taken affecting Hindu interests, the consent of the Congress alone can never be taken as the consent of Hindudom and can never be binding on the Hindus. Any Congress-League pact can no longer sell, mortgage or barter away Hindu rights unless and until the Hindu Mahasabha is a willing party to it.

It cannot be gainsaid that the important speech which the Secretary of State delivered this month dealing with the question of the political and National integrity of India was chiefly the result of the pressure brought to bear by the Hindu Mahasabha and the Sikh organisations on the Government to declare in unambiguous accents that the British Government, at any rate, did not encourage or even contribute tacitly to the mischievous Moslem movement to vivisect the integrity of the Indian Nation, country and State as the Pakistan proposal demanded. The Moslem League had of course Godfathered the Pakistan scheme. The Congressite leaders of note, including all their Rajajis and Pradhanjis, had made it clear that they would not oppose it if the Moslems insisted on it. In fact, the Congressite Hindus had expressed their acquiescence in the Pakistan proposal with such an unabashed haste and obsequiousness as were never evinced by the British people or Government even though they at first did not like to veto it altogether. It was due to the Hindu Mahasabha, the Sikh organisations, the Sanatani Mandals etc..—in short to the Hindu Sanghatanist party alone which agitated against the Pakistan scheme and demanded that the Government should make a clear declaration washing their hands clean of the Pakistan proposal.

In any case I have no hesitation in expressing my sincere appreciation of the clear attitude which Mr. Amery has taken on the question of Indian integrity and indivisibility as well as of the firmness with which the Viceroy turned down a number of the anti-Hindu and aggressive demands which the League had advanced during the recent negotiations in connection with the war committee and the extension of the Executive Council.

Nevertheless, I must again categorically warn the Hindus that in spite of the fact that the Hindu Mahasabha has succeeded this year in capturing the political stage and stands there to-day on an equal footing with the Congress and the League as the most outstanding representative of the Hindus, it would not be able to safeguard and promote Hindu interests to the fullest extent unless and until the Hindu electorate empowers it beyond cavil or criticism to function as the party in majority in the legislatures returned by the Hindu electorate on a Hindu ticket.

> So long as the Hindu electorate persists in the habitual act of political lunacy of voting for the Congres tickets the Government cannot but accept the Congress to a very large extent as representing Hindu opinion.

CONGRESS HINDUS CONGRATULATE SAVARKAR.

Throughout this year hundreds of Hindu Congressites of note have personally congratulated me as the President of the Hindu Mahasabha on the fact that the Mahasabha should have been able to influence the Government in several details some of which are indicated above, and made them think twice before they allowed themselves to play into the hands of the Moslem League and at times to turn down their aggressively anti-Hindu demands. Why these Congress gentlemen, who are Hindus to the core, denounce in their hearts of heart the constant betrayal by the Congress of Hindu interests and feel thankful that the Hindu Mahasabha should have grown strong enough to checkmate this Congress policy, do nevertheless continue to be under the thumb of the Congress and do not forthwith join the Hindu Mahasabha and add the weight of their influence and efforts to it,—is a question which must naturally rise in your mind. I may tell you that the only obstacle which stops them, at present, from leaving the Congress camp and going over to the Hindu Mahasabha fold is a wall, which though it is but an inch in height, proves still most effectively insurmountable to them. This inch-high but to them an insurmountable wall is but the Congress ticket!—which affords them the guarantee of being elected at any polls whether to the local bodies or the legislatures or assures them of some post or profit here or there. This again emphasises the fact that if but the Hindu electorate is cured of the suicidal malady, grown into a habit with them, of voting blindly for the Congress ticket at the poll and realises that its interests demand its voting for the Hindu ticket, thousands of these our halting and hesitating Hindu brothers, who are now in the Congress would pick up the courage of joining openly the ranks of the Hindu Mahasabha and leave the Congress a step which they

(Continued on Page 26)

"Join The Army," Says Savarkar

(Continued From Page 25)

feel it their duty to take but which their interests forbid them to take at a stroke. Of course I should appeal to the conscience of thousands of these of our Hindu brothers that they themselves should set the example of placing their duty towards their racial, religious and national Being as Hindus far far above the wretched consideration of pelf, power or popularity. Whatever be the result of this my appeal I cannot but thank this large number of our Hindu brothers who have this year come to sympathise with the Hindu Mahasabha and are now willing to extend whatever help they can render to increase its prestige and power in spite of their continuing in the Congress camp. Well begun is half done.

DOCTRINE OF NON-VIOLENCE IS IMMORAL.

If the first extreme remedy of an armed rising on a National scale is ruled out on grounds of practical politics, this other extreme of absolute non-violence condemning all armed resistance even to an incorrigible aggression must be ruled out not only on practical grounds alone but even on moral grounds.

Call it a law of nature or the will of God as you like, the iron fact remains that there is no room for absolute non-violence in nature. Man could not have saved himself from utter extinction nor could have but led the precarious and wretched life of a coward and a worm had he not succeeded in adding the strength of artificial Arms to his natural arm.

Examining from this point of view the results of the Hindu Mahasabha's policy of participating in the war efforts so far as the militarization of the Hindus is concerned, we note that during the last year one hundred thousand new recruits were enlisted in the Indian Army. While in the old army the proportion of the Muslims had risen in some parts even to 75 per cent we find amongst these new recruits there are nearly sixty-thousand Hindus and thirty thousand Muslims. The strength of the air force also is trebly increased and is being daily increased. It is very encouraging a fact that the Hindus are evincing a special interest and ability in the air craft and are getting themselves enlisted in large numbers in the air forces and many of them are already serving on the war front and partaking in actual air fight against the seasoned air forces of Germany. In the naval forces, it is regrettable to note that the Hindus counted for nothing up to this time. The very small number of Indians who was somehow, connected with the navy, more than 75 per cent. were Muslims.

The sudden increase in the army from some two lakhs to ten lakhs of Indian soldiers was bound to create an enormous demand for commissioned officers. So the old policy of army Indianization by the introduction of special Indianised units has been scrapped and all units have been opened to Indian officers recruitment. The Viceroy's commissioned officers too have been re-introduced in the Indianised units and thus all units are placed on the same footing. There is consequently an enormous field opened out for Indians to serve as officers in the army in all capacities and on equal footing with the British officers who up to this time enjoyed the sort of monopoly in officering the army. Besides this expansion of the rank, file and officers in the regular army to a million men the Indian territorial forces also are soon to be retouched more efficiently equipped and expanded.

Now I ask you all whether you could have ever been able to bring about such rapid militarization and industrialization of the country within a year out of your own sources? Could have the Hindu Mahasabha or the Congress or any such public organization ever been able to recruit, train, equip half a million of our men and send them to learn real fighting on the field on the strength of its own resources? And even if you had aimed to do so would the British Government had ever allowed you to do so? We could not have conducted even lathi clubs on such a large scale.

And now that the war has opened out an opportunity for us to send hundreds of thousands of Hindus to the army, the navy, the air services and to get them fully trained, equipped and armed as up-to-date soldiers and commanding officers and for building ship-yards, aeroplane factories, gun factories, ammunition factories and get thousands of our mechanics trained into war technical experts,—shall we turn our back on all these facilities, refuse to join the army or to decline to participate in the manufacture of war materials simply because some fools will call it a co-operation with the Government or some booby will curse it as an act of violence? If we do so we shall but deserve even ourselves to be bracketed with the fool and booby.

Of all courses open to us at present, I emphatically recommend to you this course: that the Hindus can best utilise the war situation by helping on their part the militarization and industrialization of India which the British on their side are also eager to effect for their own interests. And again just think of the fact, that even if you Hindus refuse to join the army or the navy or the air force or the factories of war materials, the only immediate result will be that the Muslims will get into the saddle and instead of weakening the British Government you will find that you have strengthened a second enemy who is no less bent upon subjecting you to helotage in your own land.

"SATYAGRAHA, A STUNT FOR ELECTIONS"

Again what is the alternate programme to one adopted by the Hindu Mahasabha? Shouting some slogans and going into the jail? I appreciate the motive of those patriotic men in the Congress; I sympathise with their sufferings. But I must plainly state, that they have made a mess of all political movements and the Satyagraha they have now launched can bring no substantial good to the country. It is to some extent useful and was perhaps, meant to serve as a stunt for the next elections. Are the Hindu Sanghatanists going to adopt a counter stunt? We would have been justified in doing that too. But the Hindu Mahasabha as an organization cannot do the two things at one and the same time. If it participates in the war efforts with a view to reap the most substantial benefits in militarizing the Hindus, and allies itself with the Government to that extent, it cannot as an organization take to any civil resistance to the Government which act will directly prove detrimental to our first and greater objective. You cannot both eat and have the cake. Of course, the Hindu Mahasabha can resort to Civil Resistance, if the issue is more profitable than the two great objectives of which it seeks to militarization and industrialization gain.

HINDUSABHAITS ARE FULL OF FIGHT

I have consulted almost all leading workers and branches of the Mahasabha and it was very encouraging to find, that the Mahasabhaits and especially, the youthful workers were extremely anxious to launch a fighting programme, but only in view of the fact, that the Congress had adopted one. Their chief anxiety seems to be to take to civil resistance as a counter stunt to defeat the purpose of the Congress to win the next elections by the chief method of courting jail under the A and B classes. But we should consider first, why do we Hindusabhaits want to win the elections? Of course to serve the Hindu interests best. Now, nobody realises the importance of winning the election than I do. But, if the Hindu interests are likely to suffer more by running after the elections, is it not our duty to discard them rather than sacrifice Hindu interests? If the programme most beneficial under the present circumstances of participating in the war efforts with the two objectives mentioned above, is likely to suffer by civil resistance on issues which do not serve the Hindu interests in any substantial manner and if the elections could only be won by any such harmful means, it is our clear duty to lose the elections rather than try to win them by pandering to the follies of the electorate to the detriment of the Hindu cause.

GOVERNMENT HAS MET DEMANDS OF MAHASABHA

I must make it clear here that the demands forwarded by the Hindu Mahasabha were not slighted by the Government. We asked them to make a declaration that within one year's time after the cessation of the war Dominion Status should be granted. Now, the Viceroy and the Secretary of State have both made it clear so far as words can make it clear, that India shall be raised to the position of a self-governing unit of the Commonwealth which they call British but I claim must be called Indo-British, on equal footing even with Great Britain herself immediately after the war at the shortest interval possible. We wanted a word and they have given us a word. We know that the taste of the pudding is in its eating. But, then the question can arise when the promise is to be translated into action; seconly, we wanted a declaration from the Government that they would not encourage the scheme of breaking up the integrity of the Indian State. As I have shown above under the pressure of the Hindu Mahasabha alone, Mr. Amery has made a clear declaration to that effect in his speech on "India First." So far as our military demands were concerned, they are almost all being acted upon in a large measure at least up till now. The military service is thrown open to all castes and creeds alike and other facilities we have got are already dealt with in other parts of my speech. The Hindu Mahasabha is already recognised by the Government as the foremost representative body of the Hindus. The only point on which the Government is still harping is the fact that they are throwing the responsibility of framing a constitution on the Indians and insisting with their tongue in their cheeks "unless you all Indian parties, the minority and the majority, produce a compromise unanimously voted for, we cannot thrust any constitution on you of our framing." But we shall fight out this spacious argument in right time. Nay, there is every likelihood that on this point too the Government will have to yield to the most reasonable demands of the Hindu Mahasabha. In short, I find no detail or issue important enough to compel us to resort to civil resistance at the sacrifice of the important facilities we have gained and the opportunity that has presented itself to us enabling us to effect the militarization of the Hindu people to a substantial extent.

Consequently, I, for one recommend emphatically the following programme on which all Hindu Sanghatanists should concentrate their energy.

IMMEDIATE PROGRAMME

This immediate programme could be roughly outlined thus:

(a) To secure entry for as many Hindu recruits as possible into the army, navy and the air forces.

(b) To utilise all facilities that are being thrown open to get our people trained into military, mechanics and manufacture of up-to-date war materials.

(c) To try to make military training compulsory in colleges and high schools.

(d) To intensify the organization of the Ram Sena.

(e) To join the civic guard movement with a view to enable to defend our own people against foreign invasion or internal anarchy provided always, that the civic guards are not used against any patriotic political movements in India or in any activities detrimental to the legitimate interests of the Hindus.

(f) To start new industries on large scales to capture the market where foreign competition is found eliminated.

(g) To boycott foreign articles to defeat the entry of new foreign competitors.

(h) To set on foot an All-India movement to secure the correct Registration, in the coming Census, of the popular strength of the Hindus including Tribal Hindus such as Santhals, Gonds, Bhills, etc. and to secure their enlistment as Hindus instead of as Animists or Hill Tribes and by taking every other step necessary to secure the object in view.

Session To Meet To-day

MADURA, Dec. 28.

After the presidential address of Mr. Savarkar, the session of the Hindu Mahasabha adjourned at 7-30 p.m. to meet again to-morrow at 2 p.m. The Subjects Committee will meet to-morrow morning to discuss the main resolution on the present political situation and Mahasabha's future programme. —A. P.

DOES RELIGION ENJOIN PRE-PUBERTY MARRIAGE?

Dharmic Hindus' Plea To Cochin Maharaja

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Dec. 28.

Your correspondent understands the Cochin Maharaja refused to receive the Dharmic Hindus deputation from South India for requesting the Maharaja not to accord royal assent to Cochin child Restraint Marriage Bill final reading of which was passed in the last sessioin of the Legislative Council.

One of the leaders deputation told your representative that deputationists had asked the Maharaja to exclude Brahmins and such other communities among whom pre-puberty marriage is enjoined as a religious custom if royal assent was at all to be given to the bill. However the Cochin Maharaja did not like to meet the deputationists.

Cricket

India And Ceylon Draw

N. Chatterjee Hits Up 73: Good Score By "C. K."

CALCUTTA, Dec. 28.

The three-day match between the Ceylon Team and Indian XI ended in a draw. Ceylon having made 82 for two wickets at close of play to-day.

The Indian XI declared their second innings closed at tea time with 293 for five wickets.

The Play

Attendance at the start of the third and final day of the match between Ceylon and an Indian eleven was very poor. The stands were almost deserted when Ganguly and Jubbar, the overnight not-outs, faced the bowling of Jayawickrema and Kelaart.

SKIPPER'S SUCCESS

Jayasundere soon took over from his captain. Jubbar scored the first boundary of the day, glancing Kelaart nicely to leg. Fifty of the innings appeared on the board after fifteen minutes play. Jubbar was the more daring of the two and was forging ahead fast. Runs came in steadily. An aeroplane circling over the ground meanwhile provided an interlude.

At 61 the Ceylon skipper came out again and was immediately successful. He had Jubbar caught in the slips by Kelaart for 21 (61—2—21). The outgoing batsman had hit two fours.

FREQUENT BOWLING CHANGES

Palia coming in now, turned M. Gooneratne to leg boundary to open his account and Ganguly then drove the same bowler for a four. Bowling changes were frequent but they did not affect Ganguly who obtained his individual fifty, at the same time bringing ninety on the board. Ganguly had then been batting for 100 minutes.

One hour's play in the morning realised 55 runs at the cost of one wicket and with his score at 52 Ganguly offered a hot chance in the slips which Poritt failed to accept. Poritt was brought on for the first time and Palia brought the hundred on the board.

S. Ganguly was scoring with perfect judgment while Palia specialised in neat placements to leg. But he lost Ganguly soon, Poritt holding a good catch in the slips (122—4—64). Ganguly had played a capital innings for his 64 which was made in 138 minutes. It included four fours.

Major Nayudu came in and opened with a four. He then got another four all run for a glance to leg. Still another four followed and then facing Jayasundere he repeated the stroke. At lunch the score stood at 138 for 3 (Palia batting 30).

Nayudu hit out when the game was resumed, some of his strokes being marked by great power. Palia on the other hand was slow and when he was out at 180, he had been batting for 122 minutes for his 37. It was a most painstaking innings. (180-4-37).

The attendance had now greatly improved, as the game had taken an interesting turn. Joined by N. Chatterjee Nayudu increased pressure. He gave a catch at square leg and was dropped by M. Gooneratne. Chatterjee too escaped at the hands of the same fielder before he had scored. The 200 of the innings was telegraphed after 224 minutes and then Nayudu brought his own 50 on the board after he had been batting for 88 minutes. This score included seven fours.

The association of Chatterjee with Nayudu was responsible for some bright cricket. At 209 Poritt came on to replace Jayasundare and clean bowled Nayudu. (209-5-50).

One hour's play after lunch had produced 72 runs. S. Banerjee came to join Chatterjee. Chatterjee reached his individual 50 in 47 minutes. He had six fours in this score. Except for a very difficult chance before opening his account, Chatterjee's innings was faultless.

At 293 for five, Major Nayudu applied the closure, the India XI second innings had lasted 274 minutes. Ceylon needed 173 runs to win and 75 minutes in which to make them. Chatterjee had played faultlesly for 70 minutes for his 73, which included nine fours.

Ceylon began their second innings at 3-45 p.m. with Mendes and Pulle to the bowling of S. Bannerjee and Nayudu. There were two absentees in the Indian XI, Hunt the wicket-keeper, and Palia, both owing to injuries. N. Taukdar one of the reserves kept wicket, while S. Deb deputised for Palia.

Ceylon did not attempt the impossible. The definite prospect of a draw made the game dull. The first thirty nevertheless appeared in 25 minutes, and when forty was telegraphed Pulle's share in it was thirty. The first fifty was the result of forty-five minutes play, then Pulle was caught by Towfique, (57-1-35). Pulle had batted well and had hit 5 fours.

Kelaart now came in but soon left, being caught by Nutall off Chatterjee (58-2-1).

At the close of play Ceylon had made 82 for two wickets and the match ended in a draw.

INDIA XI (1st Innings) - 251
Ceylon (1st Innings) - 372

Indian Eleven (Second Innings)

S. Ganguly, c Porritt, b Jayasundare	64
Towfique, b Jayasundare	4
Jabbar, c Kelaart, b Jayawickrema	21
P. Palia, l.b.w., b Kelaart	37
C. K. Nayudu, b Porritt	50
N. Chatterjee (not out)	73
S. Banerjee (not out)	25
Extras	19
Total (for 5 wkts. decld.)	**293**

BOWLING:—

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Jayawickrema	17	8	33	1
Jayasundera	24	4	76	2
M. Kelaart	36	12	83	1
Porritt	17	2	47	1
M. Gooneratne	4	0	21	0
A. Gooneratne	3	0	11	0

CEYLON (2nd Innings)

W. Mendes, (not out)	22
J. Pulle, c Towfique, b Nuttall	35
M. Kelaart, c Nuttall, b N. Chatterjee	1
A. Gooneratne (not out)	13
Extras	11
Total (for two wickets)	**82**

BOWLING:

	O.	M.	R.	W.
S. Bannerjee	6	0	17	0
C. K. Nayudu	2	0	12	0
K. Bhattacharjee	4	1	7	0
Nuttall	7	3	17	1
N. Chatterjee	6	1	18	1

CEYLON TEAM LEAVES FOR BOMBAY

CALCUTTA Dec. 28.

The Ceylon Cricket team left for Bombay, to-night, by B. N. R Mail.—A. P.

'Tall Story' Surprises In Aga Khan's Cup

Davison Rides Three Winners: Greetings' Popular Victory

With some fancied horses materialising, the exchanges on the final day of Xmas meeting at Mahaluxmi, were in favour of the punters. Trainer Patel saddled three winners and Jockeys Davison and Sibbritt had a treble and a double respectively to their credits.

The Aga Khan's Cup, the chief event of the day was annexed by a rank outsider Tall Story, after an exciting tussle with the solidly backed Gay Talkie, Mr. Svamvur's Australian gelding, displayed an unusual but remarkable calmness at the barrier and got off with the others in a level start. Round about the bend, Gay Talkie strode at prominently closely followed by Tall Story and Pierrot. From the first enclosure, it was a close struggle between Tall Story and Gay Talkie in which Eude's excellent handling of the wayward gelding prevailed by giving him a short head victory. Pierrot who has changed hands recently ran a good third, while the much fancied Glory of Kolhapur could finish only fourth two lengths behind Pierrot.

The Rockhampton Plate saw Dabbs installed first favourite but the race was won in a canter by an unexpected quantity, Golden Mantle whom I had tipped for a fluke; Dabbs effort was rather belated and the young colt had to come from far behind to manage a third place a length behind Bobby in the Barn.

KHADE'S SURPRISE

Greetings won the Gaydon Plate, in the manner of a good filly from a field of sixteen. Tattersol was threatening just opposite the first enclosure, but Sibbritt did not take any chance with his mount and with a vigorous finish sailed a winner by a length from Tattersol Apprentice jockey Khade created a record by steering Shalivahan for a minor ranking and paying a thumping divided of Rs. 259 for place. The youngster's performance was greatly commendable.

Division II of the Tulsi Plate had another shock for the punters. Nalini II was backed as if defeat was out of question but she finished nowhere. The winner was King Hilal, owned and trained by Talib, who showed a surprising return to form after a series of failures when greatly expected.

CHANAK REPEATS

Chanak, repeated his recent success by winning the Doncaster Plate. Favouritism was distributed between the Kashmir bracket and the Kolhapur bracket. But Sibbritt had to exert himself to the utmost to stave off the vigorous challenge of Ticanto, on whom Laloo, the half jockey, generously used his whip. Three lengths behind finished Good Care, holding Meddlesome out of money.

Davison completed his treble for the day on Ajinkya Tara, who though out for the first time in India, was the market rage. The three year old chestnut, had an excellent record at home and opened his winning account in India in the Tulsi Plate, by beating Sultana Salim by a length.

The daily double paid Rs. 391 and the treble Rs. 4,728/8 on each ticket.

Details:—

THE BELLASIS PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr Saleh Hassan's SAHRAN 8-0 K B Irani 1
Messrs Sion F Nessim and Ismail Ibrahim's SEA KING 8-0 Laloo 2
Mr Jassam Mahomed Aswad's ZAMIL AL IRAQ 8-0 Md. Jamoor 3
Mr Abdul Fateh Jumard's AYHAM 8-13 Md. Khan 4
Not run: Afrasiab 8-6
Won by 3/4 length, 1/2 length, neck.
Time: 1 minute 26 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 63. Places Rs. 24, Rs. 27 and Rs. 82.
Trainer: D. D. Ghista

THE BELLASIS PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's MIKHLIF JABIR 8-0 Davison 1
Mr G A Jasdanwalla's METRO 8-13 Whiteside 2
H H the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's MANIK KUMARI 8-7 Marrable 3
Mr P R Mehta's ALWAR 8-13 Britt 4
Not run: Grand Slam 8-3 and Fil Fil 8-13.
Won by 1/2 length, 1 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 24 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 37. Places Rs. 13, Rs. 14 and Rs. 15.
Trainer: M. C. Patel.

THE SHAHPUR PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's FAIRY QUEEN 8-7 Davison 1
H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's QUEEN OF SHEERA 8-7 Britt 2
Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy's TYRANNY 8-10 Bond 3
Mr A Svamvur's MISS CHIEF 8-7 Maxwell 4
Not run: Call to Arms 8-10 and Pomp 8-10
Won by 3 lengths. short head. 1 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 30 1/5 seconds
Tote paid: Win Rs 35 Places Rs. 26, Rs. and Rs 42
Trainer: M. C. Patel

THE TULSI PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr A L J Talib's KING HILAL 8-2 Brace 1
H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's YOUNG TIGER 9-2 Britt 2
Mr A K Hamad's TAJ SUBHAN 8-2 Roberts 3
Mr E M W Jayasuriya's JAWAHIR PASHA 8-0 Eude 4
All ran.
Won by 1 length, 1 length, 3 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 22 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 151. Places Rs. 37, Rs. 18 and Rs. 24.
Trainer: Owner.

THE GAYDON PLATE.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Mr V Rosenthal's GREETINGS 9-4 Sibbritt 1
Messrs E D Sheppard and C Jennings' TATTER-SOL 8-5 Marrable 2
Shri Rajaram's SHALIVAHAN 8-7 Khade 3
H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's LAMBETH WALK 9-2 Britt 4
Not run: Cybo 8-0 and Fun of the Fayre 7-9.
Won by 1 length, 1/2 length, 1 length.
Time: 1 minute 54 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 24. Places Rs. 16, Rs. 25 and Rs. 259
Trainer: N. E. Raymond.

THE ROCKHAMPTON PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's GOLDEN MANTLE 9-0 Britt 1
H H the Maharaja of Rajpipla's BOBBY ON THE BARN 8-3 Roberts 2
Shri Rajaram's DABBS 8-11 Sibbritt ... 3
Mr A Svamvur's HASSINA 9-0 Maxwell 4
All ran.
Won by 3 lengths, 1 length, 1/2 length.
Time: 1 minute 39 4/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 89. Places Rs. 22, Rs. 18 and Rs. 14.
Trainer: M. C. Patel.

THE AGA KHAN'S CUP.—Distance about 1 1/2 miles.

Mr A Svamvur's TALL STORY 7-8 Eude 1
H H the Maharaja of Idar's GAY TALKIE 8-9 Brace 2
H H the Maharaja of Gwalior's PIERROT 8-5 Britt 3
Shri Rajaram's GLORY OF KOLHAPUR 8-3 Sibbritt 4
All ran.
Won by head, 4 lengths, 2 lengths.
Time: 2 minutes 36 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs 147. Places Rs. 38, Rs. 16 and Rs. 26
Trainer: L H Hewitt.

THE DONCASTER PLATE—Distance 7 furlongs.

Shri Rajaram's CHANAK 8-11 Sibbritt 1
Mr F H Mehta's TICANTO 8-13 cd 8-6 Lalloo 2
Mr R L Pereira's GOOD CARE 8-0 Davison 3
H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's MEDDLESOME 7-11 Eude 4
All ran.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 42. Places Rs. 21, Rs. Rs. 36 and Rs. 28.
Trainer: N. D. Bhosale.

THE TULSI PLATE Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

The Raja of Miraj, Jnr.'s AJINKYA TARA 8-0 Davison 1
H H the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's SULTANA SALIM 8-3 Marrable 2
Mr E C de Soysa's LION OF LANKA 7-12 Eude 3
Messrs C N and K K Permanand's LU'AYB 8-3 Brace 4
Not run: Snapper 8-3
Tote paid: Win Rs. 29. Places Rs. 16, Rs. 17 and Rs. 25.
Trainer: G L Shinde.

Bradman Out First Ball

ADELAIDE, Dec. 28.

Lieutenant Don Bradman, on leave from the Army was bowled first ball when playing for South Australia against Victoria. South Australia scored 191 and 421, and Victoria 172 and 265, South Australia winning by 175 runs.—Reuter.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.

As a gesture of goodwill to British labour comrades, appeals are being made to all Trade Unions throughout America for funds, clothing and medicines for British Workingmen who are victims of indiscriminate bombing in the Axis air raids.—Reuter.

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1941

New York, Dec 28

Previous closing	10.26
To-day's opening	10.26
Difference	nil.
To-day's closing	10.29
Difference	+03

BROACH EXPECTATION

Broach April/May	Rs. 186/8
Broach July/August	Rs. 192/8

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Dec 28

The New York cotton was quietly steady with nothing in day's news to stimulate. Consequently trading was dull and uninteresting. Trading in March began at 10.25 i.e. unchanged from last closing. Prices, steadied on scattered trade and local buying but general demand was quiet with movements very restricted. Subsequently, trend improved on renewed support, March closing at 10.29.

London Stock Exchange Steady

London: Dec. 27.

On the Stock Exchange the quietness of trading did not diminish the market's confident tone and several sections continued to register small improvements. Gilt-edged occasionally hardened. Home industrials and Egyptian commercial issues attracted fair buying, tea shares strengthened and oils were generally higher. Japanese bonds were better. Other foreigners well held.

Wall-Street was quietly steady.

GROUNDNUTS & SEEDS.

Bombay: Dec. 28.

	Rs.	as.	ps.
Castorseeds May—			
Opening	33	2	0
Highest	33	2	0
Lowest	32	9	0
Closing	32	10	0
Groundnuts February—			
Opening	26	9	0
Highest	26	9	0
Lowest	26	3	
Closing	26	2	0
Cottonseeds January—			
Opening	18	12	0
Highest	18	14	0
Lowest	18	9	6
Closing	18	9	6
Cottonseeds May—			
Opening	19	0	6
Highest	19	1	0
Lowest	18	11	9
Closing	18	12	3

PEPPER AND GINER

Bombay: Dec. 28.

(The Pepper and Ginger Merchants' Association, Ltd.)

	Rs.	as.	ps.
Pepper ready Alleppey per candy	76	0	0
Pepper Maha Sud 15 per candy	76	0	0
Pepper Chaitra Sud 15 per candy	78	8	0
Ginger ready bleached per cwt	16	0	0
Ginger Maha Sud 15 per cwt	14	4	0
Ginger Chaitra Sud 15 per cwt	14	12	0

COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay: Dec. 28.

	Extra Spr-fine.	Sup.	Fine.	F.G.	Good
M G Bengal U P	139	137	134	132	
M G Punjab	139	137	134	132	
M G Rajputana	144	142	139	137	
M G Oomra No. 3	167	164	161	158	...
M G C. P. No. 1	183	180	177	174	...
M G C. P. No. 2	174	171	168	165	...

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay: Dec. 28.

	Ready. New.	Delivery Contract New Crop Dec.	Jan.
Bengal Fine	136/37	+3½	+3
Berar	161/64	+2	+1
C. P. 1	181/83	+20	+18
C. P. 2	173/74	+10	+7
Khandesh	151/54	—5	—4
Muglai	155/57	—2	Feb.
Broach			Par.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London: Dec. 27.

T T London on New York 4.02 1/2-4.03 1/2; Madrid 40.50; Montreal 4.43/4.47; Berne 17.30/17.40; Stockholm 16.85/16.95

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 28th Dec. 1940:—

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hrs. —.033 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 73.4 deg.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 64.4 deg.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs. 90.6 deg (5.1 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs. 69.0 deg. (1.3 above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m 59 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E-N-E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 11 miles per hr.

Total movement of wind in 24 hrs. 158 mls.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours, 18 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 1.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 28/12/1940

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 75.2 deg. F. a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.27 inches and a compensated aneroid 30.08 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Dec 28

Previous closing	4.03 3/4
To day's opening	4.03 3/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Dec 28

Previous closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To day's opening	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To day's closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, Dec 28

T. T. London on Paris not quoted.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Dec 28

London Exchange opened with the sterling dollar at 4.02 50 to 4.03.50 which is officially fixed rate

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6) 1-6

Paris on Bombay not quoted

New York on Milan not quoted

New York on Bombay (30.35) 30.35

London on Shanghai (0-3 5/16 to 0-3 11/16)

London on Kobe (1-2 to 1-2 1/2) 1-2 to 1-2 1/2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent

4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent

6 months (1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent

BULLION AND SEEDS

Bombay, Dec 28

There was no trading during the night session.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Dec 28

There was no trading in Liverpool cotton, commodities and Stock Exchange to-day, it being Saturday.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay: Dec. 28.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY OF INDIAN COTTON

In full-pressed bales.	4 days.	Since 1st Septr. This year.	Last year
Khandesh	5,143	34,134	18,004
Central India	2,423	9,154	15,381
Barsi and Nagar	4,661	22,203	51,499
Hyderabad/Gaorani	700	5,698	17,532
Berar	13,001	70,422	83,284
Central Provinces	1,695	7,283	19,474
Total Oomras	27,623	144,894	205,174
Dholeras	303	5,711	11,398
N.-W. Provinces	fl66	264	17,125
Rajputana	313	992	13,107
Sind-Punjab	6,386	154,077	163,282
Broach	20	6,905	881
Coompta & Dharwar	884	25,036	13,614
Westerns-Northerns	394	25,904	12,678
Cocoanada	69	239	.....
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		522	388
Total	36,058	368,544	437,647
Arrived by road to 26th Dec. 1940		65,000	70,000

TEJI-MANDI PREMIUMS

Bombay: Dec. 28.

	Rs.	as.	ps.
Wheat May	0	6	0
Linseed May	0	9	0
Groundnut February	1	5	0
Castorseed May	3	12	0
Cottonseed May	1	10	0
Silver 1st Settlement	0	14	0
Silver 2nd Settlement	1	2	0
Silver 2nd Settlement	1	2	0
Gold 1st Settlement	0	3	6
Gold 2nd Settlement	0	7	0

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales.	1940/41	1939/40
Receipts to date 27-12-40	2398000	4848000
Receipts yesterday 27-12-40	18000	22000
Export to date 27-12-40	587000	3090000
Stock at Ports 20-12-40	3364000	3256000
Stock at interior towns do.	3320000	3385000
Stock at Liverpool 20-12-40	.....	.....
Visible Supply 20-12-40	.....	.....
Quantity in sight 20-12-40	6908000	9161000
Quantity out of sight 20-12-40	.....	

LINSEED & WHEAT.

Bombay: Dec. 28.

	Rs.	as.	ps.
Linseed May	5	3	9
Wheat January	4	8	3
Wheat May	4	1	3

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS

HEDGE CONTRACT RATES

Bombay: Dec. 28.

Yarn No.	December	February	April
6 1/2s.	132	133	134
10 1/2s.	152	152	152½
20 1/2s.	195	194	194
40s.	272	273	274

SHIPPING

IMPORTS

Bombay, Dec 28

11307 bags crude asbestos fibre; 60 cases cream; 4455 bags cashew nuts raw; 580 cases lime juice; 198 bags mimora extract; 100 bales wattle bark; 30 cases cordials; 169 cases cotton thread on reels; 26 tusks ivory; 12582 bags copra.

EXPORTS

1145 bales raw cotton Gordhandas and Co; 200 bales raw cotton Konishi and Co Ltd; 300 bales raw cotton Nissho Co Ltd; 1212 bags linseed Indian Produce Co Ltd; 800 bales raw cotton Narsee Nagsee and Co; 6700 bales raw cotton Japan Ctn Trading Co Ltd; 2000 bags gr nut kernels Ralli Bros Ltd; 4105 bags linseed Ralli Bros Ltd; 50 bales hemp raw Anglo Thai Corptn Ltd; 500 tons pig iron Indian Iron Steel Co Ltd; 534 bags white pepper E Manji and Co; 13 bales cotton pcegoods Herbert Sons Ltd; 50 bales cotton pcegoods E D Sassoon and Co Ltd; 26 bales cotton pcegoods M A Mullick and Co; 100 bales cotton grey yarn Advani Bros; 20 bales cotton yarn G Ramchand; 100 bales cotton g m twist C Kasturchand; 123 bales grey cotton yarn Thos Cook and Son Ltd; 21 bales cotton pcegoods M M Bros and Co; 189 bales cotton pcegoods Tulsidas Khimji; 84 bales cotton pcegoods K Gordhandas and Co; 1920 bags myrabollams H Bhagwandas and Co; 105 bales cotton pcegoods S R Pusalkar and Co; 10 bales cotton pcegoods C Kasturchand; 40 bales cotton yarn Tulsidas Khimji; 440 bags myrabollams J Hasmukhlal and Co; 30 bales sheep skin tanned Karimbhai Lalbhai; 24 bales cotton pcegoods W H Brady and Co Ltd; 119 tons old iron scrap The Nissho Co Ltd; 800 bales raw cotton Viram Ladha and Co; 300 bales raw cotton B Shah and Co; 100 bales raw cotton Raghavji Kanji and Co; 760 bales raw cotton S R Tulshan and Co Ltd; 147 bags dill seed Hirji K Kesharwalla; 50 bales raw cotton J M Dave and Co; 600 bales raw cotton The Universal Cotton Trading Co; 800 bales raw cotton Madhavdas Amersey and Co; 300 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd; 77 bags commin seed Mangaldas and Co; 1200 bales raw cotton Anderson, Clayton and Co; 174 bales raw wool K Esmail; 90 bales cotton yarn The National Transport Co; 76 bales cotton pcegoods Jessain Carpet Co; 30 bales coton pcegoods N M Bros and Co; 200 bales cotton waste L O Vora; 279 pkgs gum A Abdulla and Co; 18 bales cotton pcegoods Italindia Cotton Co Ltd; 3100 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd; 300 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros; 600 bales raw cotton G Dossa and Co; 100 bags finnel seed M Bhankharia.

Hapur Wheat Review

(From Our Correspondent)

HAPUR: Dec. 26.

The year 1940 is drawing to a close. It would be remembered as an eventful period in the history of wheat. Price fluctuations were violent and sudden and the sentiment was mostly swayed by other than strictly economic factors. Unlike the last war period, when prices of agricultural commodities had soared up very high to the great benefit of the agricultural community, this time the lot of the growers seemed to be sealed. The outbreak of the war had led to a sharp speculative rise in the prices, but the subsequent recession in the prices was very disastrous to the small dealers.

During the week under review the markets were for most of the period inactive moving irregularly within a narrow range. The two divergent set of forces counteracted each other. The result was that, while there was good demand at lower levels, speculative liquidations made their appearance felt at higher levels. The steadying forces were the paucity of the stocks at the ports as also in the Upcountry markets. The activity of some export houses at Bombay fostering hopes of some India wheat exports. Continued dry weather in N. India, where no rain worth the name has been received and the standing crop is badly in need of the same. As the imports of rice this year have been particularly small, there is no suggestion that the present coastal demand will die out in near future, although it has temporarily been affected by the difficulty of freight.

The reverse considerations are that there are possibilities of Australian wheat imports and transactions of some ships have already taken place during the month. Shipments from Karachi have been poor of late due to freight difficulties. The world statistical position is very bearish but for artificial political controls. Political conditions during the continuance of the war may not permit free international trade in wheat. Growing abundance of other food cereals in the Punjab and Rajputana. The comparative bearish note of the cotton and Gur markets.

As indicated above price variations were small and unimportant. There was some bullish note of Friday afternoon and Saturday morning mainly on the manipulations of the bulls but smooth conditions soon toofl their course. In the Upcountry markets the undertone was quite confident. The following are the extracts from the oversea market reports received by mail to-day:—

The final official estimate of the Australian wheat acreage has now been reduced from the preliminary estimate of 1,25,69,000 acres to 1,23,54,000 acres as against 1,35,00,000 acres in 1939 and 1,42,24,000 acres in 1938. Yield estimates do not now go beyond 100 bushels.

The latest official report on crop conditions in Argentina is worded satisfactorily and the impression conveyed is that the acreage is slightly above average. The surplus of Plate wheat for exports in 1941 is estimated round 10 million qrs.

American experts have issued preliminary estimates of the winter wheat area sown in the U.S.A. this year. The average of these is 4,51,01,000 acres compared with 4,50,14,000 acres the official estimate of the seeded area last year and 5,14,78,000 acres the average of the preceding five years.

DRIVERS CHARGED

Two motor-lorry drivers among the accused were charged with rash and negligent driving resulting in injury to one man and death to the other. Govind Krishna, in a drunken state, was alleged to have driven his lorry along Lady Jamshedji Road on Thursday. The lorry knocked down a man, mounted the footpath and collided with a tree.

In the other case, Dalip Singh Rupsingh was alleged to have driven a lorry on Doctor Dinshaw Master Road. The lorry mounted a footpath, struck against a wall, travelled further after rebounding and knocked down man killing him.

ILLICIT POSSESSION OF CHARAS ALLEGED

BOMBAY Saturday

Mushtaqmia Shafikmia, who was arrested last evening at Dadar, was found in possession of 21 and a half lbs. of Charas in the lining of his special jacket. He was also put up before Mr. Babrekar. The Charas is valued at Rs. 4,300. Five other persons including a woman, Shila Jigandarlal, were arrested in a room at Bhendy Bazaar as they are suspected to be implicated in this case. All the accused were allowed bail.

Mohamed Jan Bahadurkhan who was arrested this morning for possession of 43 gallons of illicit liquor valued at Rs. 1,297 was also allowed bail by the same Magistrate.

TECHNICAL SKILL IN WARFARE

Importance Of Research Laboratories In Defence Of Country

The following are extracts from the welcome address by Mr. C. R. Reddy, Vice-Chancellor, Andhra University, at the sixth session of the Indian Academy of Sciences:—

While the rest of the world was advocating and developing a new approach to the solution of the various problems that confront mankind, we were content to remain static, i.e., stagnant. Life is either growth or decay. When we shunned growth, we fell into decay; and in consequence a considerable amount of superstition and irrational thinking began to crowd and stifle our lives. An occasional reference to one of the past glories of India and our sacred mission to convert the West into East and confound the points of the compass, was all that was needed to put the majority of the Indian minds into a state of jubilation and contented vanity.

The beginning of this century marks the dawn of modernism in India. There was unrest all over the country and people began to realise the great need for original thinking in every field. We commenced recasting the old values, discarding some, reforming others and adding many new lines of development to our stock. Social reform, political advancement, nationalism in all its aspects and its vital craving for power, suffused our activities, giving rise to a new art, literature and appreciation of the task of exploring and conquering nature. The stage of scientific development was thus firmy laid and it may be said, without any exaggeration, that the little contribution which India has been able to make in the field of science is largely confined to the two or three decades that have just gone by.

Continuing, Mr. Reddy said:

Modern methods of warfare call forth the increasing employment of technical skill of a very high order in devising long range guns, aircraft and a hundred other such things which are necessary for every nation, if it is to survive in these days. The front line of defence has shifted from the battle field to the nation's research laboratories and manufacturing centres. The scientific men and the Universities have a great part to play in leading a nation to victory when it becomes involved in War.

TALKS ON TANGIER PROBLEM

MADRID, Dec. 28.

Conversations regarding the situation at Tangier arising out of the recent Spanish actions there, now proceeding between the Foreign Minister, Senor Suner and the British Ambassador, Sir Samuel Hoare, are believed to be progressing satisfactorily. Some points, however, remain to be smoothed out.—Reuter.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London: Dec. 27.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£ 68
Indian Stocks—	
3 per cent 1948	£ 83 1/2
3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£ 96 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£109 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£ 76 3/4
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£103 1/2
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent	£103
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£113 3/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£112 1/8
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	£ 8 1/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, London register	£ 77
National Bank of India	£ 32

WHY VIDYAMANDIR SCHEME IS UNACCEPTABLE TO MUSLIMS

(Continued From Page 11)

from the members of the very same community inhabiting different parts of India. In my opinion therefore, some of the fundamental and basic problems should be considered with reference to groups rather than to the needs and requirements of the community in the lump, or as a community distinct from other communities. My own idea therefore is to have primary education imparted according to the needs of the Muslim community in consonance with the requirements of each group of Muslim population in India, such groups being composed of homogeneous sections of the Muslim community who are alike to one another in language, manners, customs, origin and also in their outlook on the various affairs of life. Having got over the secondary stage, there should be a curriculum for our youngmen and women which would fit them for collegiate and University education. They should be well grounded in English and also in the various subjects which are necessary to give a child a general and liberal education. And here I wish to emphasise the absolute necessity of children being well-grounded in English so that, as they go on, they may develop a knowledge and a capacity of handling the language from a practical point of view far more satisfactorily than we find existing among our students at the present day. It is a mistake to ignore the importance of English in any system of general education.

UNIVERSITIES.

Having made these remarks on primary and secondary education I wish to emphasise the fact that in my opinion I should like to see some Muslim Universities grow up in some of the important provinces of India. I am of opinion that the Punjab and Bengal should have Muslim Universities of their own. Muslims should have an education specially suited to their culture and civilisation and should never forget that the educational structure which is recognised as suitable for non-Muslims is in many respects utterly unsuited to the needs of the Muslim community. I know that this means colossal funds and that is exactly where the Muslim community find themselves in the weakest position. But I have got a suggestion to offer. Muslims should combine to get hold of Wakf properties throughout India, and in spite of what the founders of the Wakfs may have laid down in their endowments, there should be somethings like a general attack on the citadels occupied by Mutawallis in order that we might commandeer the resources of Wakf properties for the purpose of the education of the children of our community. We have got Wakf Acts functioning in many provinces, but these Wakf Acts mainly provide for machinery for the better administration of Wakf properties without laying down any provision for the distribution of funds in a manner advantageous to the Muslim community! I hope this conference will consider the question of Wakfs and give a general direction to the Governments of the various provinces to introduce legislation in order to nationalise these Wakf properties for the benefit of Muslim education.

FUNDS.

I have got one suggestion to make regarding funds. In my opinion, every Muslim who is not utterly indigent and who is in a position to spare some money, should be forced to become a member of the Provincial branches of the All-India Muslim Educational Conference and the leaders in the various provinces should make it a point to use all possible means in their power to make the membership as wide and extensive as possible. The more prominent members of the Muslim community should also be not merely members of the Provincial bodies but also of the All-India Muslim Educational Conference.

MOHSIN FUND.

As regards collections of funds I have adopted a method in my own Province which I hope will be approved by educational experts assembled at this conference. You are no doubt aware, Ladies and Gentlemen, that one of the greatest benefactors of Muslim education in Bengal, viz. Haji Mohammad Mohsin left all his properties by way of Wakf for the service of humanity and the income derived from these properties has been extensively used for nearly three quarters of a century for the encouragement of Muslim education in Bengal. Every Muslim who has received any kind of education in Bengal has been benefitted in some shape or other by the Mohsin Fund and we are trying to compel educated Muslims to refund the money which they had enjoyed during their student career to a fund which we have started for the rehabilitation of the dwindling resources of the Mohsin Fund I believe there have been similar endowments in other parts of India. I would recommend this method for the consideration of Muslim educationists as a very practical method of securing funds for Muslim education.

UTILITY OF CONFERENCE.

And here I wish to say a few words as regards the work that has been done by the All-India Muslim Educational Conference during its span of activities covering more than half a century. It is the all India Muslim Educational Conference which brought Muslim educationists from different parts of India on a common platform where leaders of Muslim political thought could meet and take stock of local and continental conditions in order to make out a plan of education not merely of an all-India character but also to suit the needs of the various provinces and even smaller areas. There are certain problems which the Government of India have reserved in their own hands inspite of even Provincial Autonomy and in the discussions of these problems, the services of the all India Educational Conference are bound to be of the highest value. But the main need and necessity for this all India organisation is the impetus it gives to Muslim education in general which naturally filters down to the various Provinces and also into smaller areas. The best justification for the all India Educational Conference is the success that it has achieved in its endeavours to respond to the educational needs of the Muslim community and to devise ways and means for Muslim educational advancement throughout India.

Ladies and Gentlemen, this session of the All-India Educational Conference is bound to be a momentous one in view of the fact that we will have the privilege of receiving the report of the Kamal Yar Jang Committee which, we hope, will form a landmark in the history of Muslim Education in India. We are eagerly looking forward to the recommendations of this Commitee and it is to these recommendations rather than to the opinions of individuals that we will have to look for light and guidance in our work. My own remarks must be read and considered subject to the pronouncements of the Kamal Yar Jang Committee which is bound to set the seal on many a controversy and to utter the very last word on several of the complex and controversial problems of Muslim Education in India.

On The Air

SUNDAY, DEC. 29.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. Afzal Husain. 5-20 Ashima Bannerjee. 5-30 Nasir Khan. 5-45 Bhajan Lal. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Special announcements. 6-15 Dipali Talukdar. 6-30 Jawab Men. 6-45 For villagers only. 7-45 Gauhar Sultan. 8-5 Master Madan. 8-20 Sidelights on the war. 8-25 Delhi Radio Orchestra. 8-30 Nasir Khan. 8-50 Next week's programmes. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 Master Madan. 10 Gauhar Sultan. 10-20 Afzal Husain. 10-30 Nasir Khan. 10-45 News in English.

Bombay I & II Programmes

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8 a.m. Panchhi Kahe Hot Udas. 8-5 News in Marathi. 8-15 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Bhavgeets. 8-40 News in Hindustani. 8-50 News in English. 9 Sound-news 9-15 For film fans. 9-45 Ranakdevi. 10-30 Dasharathabuwa Muley. 11 Bombay Radio Orchestra. 11-10 Rafique Ghaznavi. 11-30 A Marathi newsplay. 11-45 Roshanara Begam. 12-30 p.m. New Gramophone. 12-45 Flute and Jaltarang. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Paresh Bannarji. 1-15 H. Moradabadi. 1-25 Abdul Karim Khan. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch hour music. 5 G. M. Durrani. 5-15 Instrumental music. 5-25 News in Marathi 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 Paresh Bannarji. 5-50 Air Trio. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 To-morrow. 6-15 Dairo of Kathiawar Bards: Programme relayed from Sunderbai Hall. 7-25 Talk of the Town. 7-30 M. Tufail. 7-45 Bihag on Hamidi. 7-56 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Topic of the day. 8-30 The week in sport. 8-45 A Gujarati news-play. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay 10 London Philharmonic Orchestra.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

8 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 Thumriyan. 8-15 Instrumental duets. 8-32 to 8-40 As in Bombay 1. 8-40 P. Solankurkar. 8-55 Dehati Dhun. 9 to 10 As in Bombay 1.

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

10-30 to 12-57 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 12-57 Haider and Rajeshwari. 1 to 1-30 As in Bombay 1. 1-30 Musical interlude. 1-35 to 2-25 As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

5 to 5-25 As in Bombay 1. 5-25 Snehaprabha Pradhan. 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 Readings from Marathi books. 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

89.15 metres (3,365 kc/s)

7-30 to 7-55 As in Bombay 1. 7-55 Roshan ara Begam. 8-25 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Dasharthabuwa Muley. 9-30 Bombay Radio Orchestra. 9-40 Rafique Ghaznavi. 10 Air Bhajan Mandali. 10 Roshanara Begam.

Calcutta I—Programme

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

5 p.m. Gouri Sen. 5-15 Jaganmoy Mittra. 5-35 Menaka Banerjee. 5-45 News in Bengali. 5-50 Menaka Banerjee. 6 News in English. 6-6 Church service. 7-20 Kamal Das Gupta. 7-40 Instrumental duet. 8 Kamal Das Gupta. 8-10 Bishwanath Chakravarti. 8-30 Anima Chakravarti. 8-40 Announcement in Bengali. 8-45 News in Bengali. 9 Background to the news. 9-15 Announcement in English. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 10 Love through the stages.

BOMBAY PRODUCE MARKETS

Bombay: Dec. 28.

The local market was quiet with increased selling. Groundnuts February opened at Rs. 26/9 and declined to Rs. 26/2/6, while Madras was quoted at Rs. 20/4. There was increased hedge selling. Moglai Castorseed crop being large, there was no demand and May was quoted at Rs. 32/10, while ready were offered Rs. 1/4 below. Linseed was quiet. May opened at Rs. 5/4/6 and declined to Rs. 5/3/9. Cottonseed January was quoted at Rs. 18/10, while May was placed at Rs. 18/13 with unloading. Wheat was quiet. Karachi Bangla was quoted at Rs. 6/1 and Picci at Rs. 5/15. January wheat was quoted Rs. 4/8 and May was quiet at Rs. 4/1. The market outlook was discouraging with offtake disappointing.

WALL-STREET MARKET.

New York: Dec. 27.

Wall Street's earlier efforts to rally were exhausted with the majority of leaders fluctuating fractionally around the previous close, while a handful of war specialities stood in the foreground touching new high levels. U. S. Steel shares improved 5/8 at 69 and Anaconda Coppers closed 3/8 up at 26 5/8 dollars.

LONDON SEEDS

London: Dec. 27.

Rozario Santa Fe 20-1 1/2 Jan/Feb quoted
Barletta Russo not quoted
South Australian 26/6 December quoted.

LONDON RUBBER

London: Dec. 27.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb. 12 buyers.

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay: Dec. 28.

Fine White Java Sugar per cwt—
Shipment December Rs 8/10 F.B.H.
Shipment March Rs. 8/9 F B H.
Indian Sugars Ready—
Ready ordinary Rs. 13/8 to 13/12
Ready large grain Rs. 13/13 to 14/6
Tone:—Steady.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay: Dec. 28.

Following a rise of 8 pts in New York cotton futures the local market opened at Rs. 190/12 for Broach A/M delivery and there being steady profit-taking prices reacted to Rs. 188/8. There was restricted business and there was more disposition to await developments. There seems lack of confidence, there was absence of buying and session was featureless

There was persistent small selling and Broach A/M declined to Rs 187/12. It was reported that offices were free sellers in way of straddles and prices declined to Rs. 186/12. The market closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

F G M G	Broach April/May	Rs. 186/8
F G M G	Broach July/August	Rs. 192/8
Fine M G	Oomra Dec/Jan	Rs. 156/0
Fine M G	Oomra March	Rs. 157/12
F G M G	Bengal Dec/Jan	Rs. 129/12
F G M G	Bengal March	Rs. 131/4

COTTON PARITY

Bombay: Dec. 28.

Broach A/M below Liverpool May 374 penny points at 1/6
Broach J/A below Liverpool July 355 penny pts at 1/6
Broach A/M below New York May 288 cent pts 331
Broach J/A below New York July 242 cent pts at 331

HIGH AND LOW COTTON

Bombay: Dec. 27.

	Highest	Lowest	Closing at 5 p.m.
Broach A/M	190	186 3/4	189 1/4
Broach J/A	196 1/2	193	195 1/2
Oomra D/J	159	156	158
Oomra March	161 1/2	158	160 1/4
Bengal D/J	132 1/2	130	131 3/4
Bengal March	134	131 1/2	133 1/4

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool: Dec. 27.

	UPPERS.	GIZA No. 2
Spot	11.25+3	12.22+6
January	10.55+3	11.21+3
March	10.53+3	11.14+1
May	10.49+2	11.04—1
July	10.47+2	10.97—1
November	10.42+2	10.97—1

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay: Dec. 23.

Yesterday London Gold was unchanged at £8/8/0. Dollar Sterling cross rate was 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2 at London and 4.03 3/4 at New York. London spot silver was 1/8d down at 23 1/8d and forward quotation was lowered 1/8d at 23 1/16d. The market was quiet with little selling. New York spot silver was unchanged at 34 3/4 cents and Shanghai T T on London was 3 1/2. London Bombay spot silver parity was Rs. 61/12/9 and forward parity was Rs. 61/10/6. The local market was quiet with scattered selling. Quotations were as under:—

	GOLD	SILVER
Ready	Rs. 41 15 3	61 15 0
Posh	Rs. 41 15 6	61 13 0

Sovereigns: Rs. 28/6.

LONDON SILVER

London: Dec. 27.

Spot 23 1/8
Forward 23 1/16

LONDON GOLD

London: Dec. 27.

Gold bars fine per Oz. £8/8/0

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay: Dec. 28.

Yellow metal sheet Rs. 65/0
Copper sheets Rs. 75/8
Tone:—Very steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay: Dec. 28.

LONDON:—
B. C. RATES:—
T T D D 1/5 15/16 to 27th June
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 31/32 to 27th June
Bank's buying T T 1/5 1/32 to 27th June
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32 One month
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32 One month
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/4 two months
NEW YORK:—
Bank's selling T T 332 3/4
Bank's buying T T 329 3/4
Bank's buying D D 328
JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 81 1/4 nominal
Bank's buying T T 77 nominal
Bank's buying 60 days 76 1/4 nominal
JAVA:—
Bank's selling D D 55 3/4
HONGKONG:—
Bank's selling D D 85 1/4
SHANGHAI:—
Bank's selling D D 22
SINGAPORE:—
Bank's selling D D 157 3/4
CROSS RATES:—
Hongkong/London 1/3 1/32 28th inst.
Shanghai/London 0/3 11/16 28th inst.
New York/London 4.03 3/4 27th inst.
London/Java 7.58/62 27th inst.
London/New York 4.02 1/2-3 1/2 27th inst.
London/Switzerland 17.30/40 27th inst.
London/Stockholm 16.85/95 27th inst.
London/Japan 1/2 1/2 27th inst.
London/Canada 4.43/47 27th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £8/8/0 27th inst.
Silver London Ready 23 1/8 27th inst.
Silver London Forward 23 1/16 27th inst.
Silver New York Ready 34 3/4 26th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent 27th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent 27th inst.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:- Call no demand.
2 months 1/2 per cent.
6 months 3/4 per cent.
Tone:—Very easy

A WEEK OF WAR

New Year Prospects

By

N. G. JOG

DECEMBER, 27.

The second Christmas of war has passed off, like the first, more or less peacefully. There has been an unofficial bombing truce but the credit for that goes not to any of the belligerents but to the Clerk Of The Weather.

One of the numerous forecasts made regarding Hitler's next move was that he would attempt an invasion of Britain on Christmas Eve. The recent activities of the Luftwaffe gave colour to such a suggestion and special precautions were taken to guard against the possibility of any lightning landing of German troops aided as they were by typical Christmas weather.

The invasion, however, yet remains an unfulfilled dream of the Fuehrer and the latest reports switch the scene of Nazi activity to the Balkans. The situation there is said to be reaching a climax owing to the growing tension between Germany and Russia and the impending debacle of Italy. It is hinted that Hitler has at last definitely decided to take a hand in the campaign in Greece and heavy troop movements are reported from Hungary.

While the Nazi participation in Mussolini's boomerang-blitz has been expected for the last two months, it does not appear likely that Hitler will move when the climatic conditions are most adverse. The Greeks are reported to be fighting in three feet of snow and the terrain in Albania is not favourable to a swift war of movement in the midst of winter. Having waited so long, therefore, the Fuehrer may well decide to mark time till Spring.

Major Operation Needed

Besides, it must be noted that stemming the tide of Greek successes is not by itself going to retrieve the misfortunes of Mussolini. That would have been possible last month, but with the brilliant victory of General Wavell in the Western Desert this month the whole complexion of things has changed. Now the Greek campaign is secondary to the future of Italy. Even if the Germans succeeded in defeating Greece, the rot in Italian morale will not be immediately eradicated.

What is necessary now is not a minor military engagement but a major political operation if Italy is to be saved for the Axis. Not the subjugation of Greece but the occupation of Italy itself is the problem that demands Hitler's immediate attention. That such a denouement is perfectly possible goes without saying, thanks to the Nazi infiltration in the Fascist body politic.

Since long before the war, Italy has been honeycombed by Nazi agents, official and non-official, active and passive, open and secret, men and women. Since the war started, Hitler has been dispatching schools of military instructors, party wire-pullers, economic collaborators and cultural ambassadors, not to talk of gestapo spies, to Italy. At a moment's notice the Nazi legions can pour in Italy not only through the Brenner Pass but also 'via' the Franco-Italian frontier.

It is thus perfectly conceivable that if Hitler so desires, he can reduce his junior partner to the rank and status of an Italian Quisling. But even if such a course is strategically possible, it is not politically advisable for a number of reasons, the chief among them being that Hitler will be defeating his own ends thereby. The resources of the Reichswehr are already heavily taxed by the military policing of half-a-dozen countries. An Italy occupied by force will no longer be his ally. On the contrary the Royal House of Savoy and army leaders like Badoglio may well make of it an excuse for starting a civil war in Italy. Better for Germany that Italy remains a passive and even feeble partner than that she is thrown actively into the arms of the enemy.

Routes To Lybia

If Hitler, therefore, really wants to aid Mussolini and extricate him from the present politico-military morass, he will have not only to send his divisions into Albania to fight the Greeks and into Italy to buttress the tottering Fascist regime, but also to dispatch an expeditionary force to Lybia to help Marshal Graziani. For there is the real enemy of both of them and baulked so far in his proposed invasion of Britain he may well decide to make the Middle East the decisive theatre of war.

The development abovementioned will be full of dramatic irony. For the Italians always desired that their grand assault on Egypt should synchronise with the historic German invasion of Britain. Now Hitler is foiled while Mussolini is swept back into Lybia. If the former now turns his gaze to the Western Desert, it will as much to save his own face as the integrity of Italy.

How can Hitler send reinforcements to Africa? Three ways are open to him: First, through Italy to Tripoli via the narrow stretch of the Mediterranean. Second, across Spain via the Straits of Gibraltar. Third, by marching through unoccupied France to Marseilles and then to a convenient French or Italian port in North Africa. All these alternatives entail encounters with the British Mediterranean Fleet and before Hitler can send his troops, he has to find ships to convey them and a navy to convoy them!

The Marseilles route would apparently appeal to Hitler most as he has already a huge army ready for embarkation in France. He is, therefore, reported to have made a formal demand on Marshal Petain not merely to allow the passage of German troops but also to loan the services of the French fleet. This demand is said to have caused the recent non-stop session of the Vichy Government following the sudden dismissal of M. Laval. So far Petain has stoutly refused to hand over the French Navy to Hitler and the situation is thus pregnant with all sorts of dramatic developments from the complete surrender by Vichy to the resumption of Franco-German hostilities by Petain.

Turn Of Tide

Whether in Lybia or in her own island home, however, Britain is now ready to face her foe with hope, confidence and faith. As His Majesty King George VI observed in his Christmas broadcast, "The future will be hard, but our feet are planted on the path of victory."

This is indeed a heartening thought for all lovers of democracy at the end of a most memorable year in history. Few of Britain's friends could have visualised in those black days of June, when the bottom seemed to be falling from the world, that Britain would turn the corner so rapidly—if ever at all. The threatened German invasion had cast its ominous shadows not only across Britain but over all the earth. The first phase of the Battle of Britain which began in the air in August was successfully concluded by the end of September and even if it is resumed again, the odds are not so heavy against the defenders as they were six months ago.

As Mr. Churchill is fond of saying, however, wars are not won by defensive actions however successful. The much needed offensive was soon to follow and general Archibald Wavell's magnificent march through the Western Desert following the thrilling victories of Greece marks a definite turning of the tide in favour of Britain.

Britain enters the new year with her confidence restored, with the disparity in military preparations very much reduced in her favour, with her factories pouring out armaments and munitions in ever-increasing numbers and the United States going all out to aid her—the recent letter to President Roosevelt from notorious isolationists like Hamilton Fish and Col. Lindbergh being a most significant document in this connection. Above all, one of her enemies is in the position where France was at the end of May last—in the half-way house to collapse!

After Bardia—What?

The siege of Bardia is still continuing ..... and providing a minor sensation. I was not the only one whose prophecy of its early fall has been disproved. Bardia is reported to be beleaguered on all sides with the British net being drawn tighter and closer. And yet neither the Cairo G. H. Q. nor military observers give any inkling as to when it is likely to surrender. One wonders why. Is there any diplomatic background to this silence?—The question is naturally prompted by the rumours of a negotiated Anglo-Italian peace, which are emanating from—of all places—Vichy!

But after Bardia—what? Will General Wavell, that is to say, dig himself in there as suggested in these columns two weeks ago, or will he pursue the enemy still deeper into the heart of Lybia? Tobruk, the next important coastal town is naturally indicated for assault and after that until Tripoli, the capital of the colony, is reached and Mussolini's Empire in Lybia liquidated.

That is a cheerful prospect indeed and none less than the military commentator of Reuter has presented it to us in his latest dispatch. But the only snag is that 800 miles of sand separate Tripoli from the Egyptian Frontier and probably long before Tripoli is occupied by General Wavell, Italy will have finally collapsed! Besides the self-same Reuter correspondent had made an excellent case against any hasty British advance into Lybia only a couple of weeks ago. His present somersault thus puts humbler scribes like myself very much at sea, though it may have been actuated only by that Christmas feeling!

At any rate Gen. Berti and his men are entitled to a word of praise for their gallant defence of what is after all a hopeless position. Their stubborn heroism is all the more notable after the precipitate retreat of other Italian commanders during the last three weeks.

Return Of Eden

While there is nothing to report from the war front during the last week, the return of Mr. Anthony Eden to the Foreign Ministry marks an event of the highest importance in the diplomatic field. Mr. Eden was retired in 1938 virtually in disgrace by the late Mr. Chamberlain and his reinstatement at the end of 1940 is not merely a personal triumph for him but an indication that the disastrous era of appeasement is finally buried.

Lord Halifax goes to Washington to fill the vacancy created by the death of Lord Lothian and while it remains to be seen how he acquits himself in the New World, he has certainly rendered a negative service by his very departure from the Old. There is perfect unanimity about the high character and lofty ideals of Lord Halifax, but he had the misfortune to be intimately associated with the author of appeasement and to be tarred with the brush of Munich.

Rightly or wrongly there has been a feeling abroad that he has stood in the way of Anglo-Soviet rapprochement, while Mr. Eden is the only British Foreign Minister—who visited Moscow while in office. His appointment will thus be naturally welcomed in the Kremlin and Sir Stafford Cripps will have now more power to his elbow while negotiating with Molotoff or Stalin for a New Anglo-Russia Deal.

Militarily, economically, diplomatically—viewed from any angle, Britain's prospects in the New Year are far better than could have been hoped for not so long ago. It may be a long way to Tipperary yet but the way is the way towards Victory.

In England Now

(Continued from Page 8)

was formerly an ice rink receptionist and until recently, was in the Liverpool food control office.

Her engagement ring was made from part of a shell picked up at Dunkirk.

Bombs Aid Libraries

With the evenings becoming longer and people taking shelter earlier in the evening, the public libraries in England are preparing for a busy season. Already the membership of these libraries is increasing.

The chief librarian of a heavily bombed London suburb gave this warning: "People who have evacuated themselves and have carelessly neglected to return their books before leaving will have to pay their fines, and in some cases, where the book is in heavy demand, pay for renewals.

Children's Voices Across Atlantic

Sitting round a table in a B. B. C. studio, parents talked for 15 minutes with their evacuee children gathered in a New York hotel.

The parents had run the gauntlet of bombs and barrage to reach the studio.

This talk had arranged by the National Broadcasting Corporation of America as the second of a series of programmes uniting British parents with their children in the United States.

An official said: "The children, without any reheaarsal, carried the honours. They had so much to say that their parents hardly got a word in."

Gaoled For Posing As Major

When William Donald Hickson, 46, was sentenced at Bow Street to one month's imprisonment for falsely representing himself to be a major in the Intelligence Service, it was stated that he once held a position at £ 750 a year.

Mayor And Mayoress Die

Six people were killed when a bomb demolished the house of an East Anglian mayor. The dead included the Mayor and Mayoress, their eldest son and two grandchildren.

There were nine people in the house at the time.

Music Hall Damaged

Among other places hit during a night raid on London were an hotel, a church, a club and a music hall where many stars of the variety world have appeared.

An incendiary bomb fell into the lounge of the hotel where guests were listening to music, and a porter extinguished it. Another bomb fell in a bed room and a third on a terrace.

The interior of the music hall was severely damaged by a bomb which fell through the roof, part of which fell on the stage. There was no performance at the time and no one was hurt.

Shakespeare At The Factory

Factory workers in North England are to have potted Shakespeare for lunch.

The Old Vic company, which is touring village halls and factories, is to give one-hour version of a Shakespeare play at a large underground factory in Lancashire one day between 12 and 1 o'clock.

The essential scenes of "Twelfth Night" will provide a relief from the production of material with which to fight Nazidom.

The play will be given under the control of the Council for the Encouragement of Music and the Arts, which has now provided 500 concerts in the provinces, and 50 in air raid shelters and emergency rest centres in London.

Officer Shot By Home Guard

Sub-Lt. Anthony Noel Sargeant, R.N.V.R., aged 25, son of Dr. Noel Sargeant, was instantly killed when a Home Guard fired after a taxi in which Lt. Sargeant was travelling to London at night failed to stop on being challenged.

The coroner, recording a verdict of justifiable homicide, said that the Home Guard, Dennis E. Grout, who is 17 years old, carried out his orders, and appeared to have taken every precaution in aiming low. The bullet, however, was deflected high.

The coroner added that he could not understand why the driver, George Kneeshaw, and the other occupants of the car did not see the red light being waved by the Guard, as it was proved that it was visible for 150 yards.

TUKARAM

(Continued from Page 6)

in like this from all sides. His God pays no attention to his complaint. On the other hand, He makes Tukaram lose even his individuality. Tukaram finds his Self merged in God; finds himself one with Him:—

"Deep has called into deep, and all things have vanished into unity. The waves and the ocean have become one. Nothing can come, and nothing can now pass away. The self is enveloping Himself all around."

And also, "God and Self are lying on the couch in me. Tukaram now sleeps in his own form and mystic bells lull him to sleep."

Still his God is individual. But then there comes a time when Tukaram finds his God pervading the whole universe.

"If I mean to worship Thee, such worship becomes impossible, as Thou art identical with all means of worship. Tell me, my Lord, how I may worship Thee. If I give Thee ablutions of water, Thou art that. Thou art the scent of scents, and the fragrance of flowers. If I am to place Thee on a couch, Thou art that. Thou art all the food that may be offered to Thee. If I am to sing a song, Thou art that song. If I sound cymbals, Thou art those. There is no place whereon I could now dance."

Not only the means of worship, but all other things in the universe, Tukaram finds, his God has pervaded. He says:—

"I see Thy feet everywhere. The whole universe is filled by Thee.....When I walk I turn round about Thee. When I sleep I fall prostrate before Thee...All wells and rivers are now Thyself. All houses and palaces have now become the temples of God...All men now have become God."

He continues to elaborate the idea with exquisite similes:—

"When one looks into a mirror, it seems as if one were looking at a different object, and yet one is looking at oneself. When a brook runs into a river, it becomes merged with it."

Beatitude

Now he finds that in becoming one with his God, he has also become one with the whole universe. He says:—

"By our relation to God, the whole world has become ours, as all pearls are threatened on the same string. The happiness and misery of others is reflected in us as the happiness and misery of ourselves is reflected in Them."

When he thus sees that his God and he are universally immanent he announces to the world the futility of idol-worship. He says:—

"Who will care for these paltry stone-deities which, when they are hungry, beg alms for themselves?...These little deities hide their faces under the red ointment which besmears their bodies. The real God is the universal immanent God."

SASTRI CONFESSES HIS FAITH

(Continued From Page 7)

Karma held me in the grip of its logic. I was a determinist and had no doubt whatever that free will was a delusion and a snare. Samsara could be transcended only by a rigidly practised contraction of activity ending in its complete annihilation.

The Gita precept of action without attachment came later, and though I have welcomed it with open arms, has not succeeded in establishing itself as a guide to practical conduct. Works are idle without efficiency; efficiency is, at the present stage of man's evolution dependent on combination, perseverance and zeal; these seem hardly possible without careful calculation from time to time of the result of effort. Is all this attainable without 'sanga'?

I would fain believe it, but reason forbids. My heart revels with ineffable rapture in the last eight verses of the 'bhakti' chapter. Their melodious rhetoric haunts me. Their lofty idealism penetrates my soul through and through. I do not believe that, as a compendious code of ethic, it can be paralleled in the world's literature.

When, however, I try to get hold of the various precepts, they fly heavenward and leave me disconsolate and prostrate. So I shift, like a drifting log, between resolution and paralysis of will, between hope and blank despair. The struggle between the head and the heart, described with self-revelatory pathos in religious writing, rages perpetually within me.

It is only my lifelong practice of self-control that cloaks the gnawings of my inmost being behind a bland expression of face.

My Last Longing

T. H. Huxley, J. S. Mill and Herbert Spencer emptied my mind of its slight doctrinal equipment. Many agnostics attain a tranquillity of spirit which I envy. I am hagridden by the idea of nothing after death. I long in my inmost being for some experience, some revelation, some authentic sign to bring the consolations of religion within my reach.

George Eliot somewhere portrays the content and the certainty or the uncultivated mind and asks whether it is not a blessing when compared to the desolation that is created in our heart by the wisdom of science and philosophy. Negation has unspeakable terrors for the likes of me. There are moments, let me confess, when I should answer in the affirmative the rhetorical question of the philosopher.

"Will you prefer the contentment of the pig in his sty to the agitation and turmoil of the inquiring mind?" But a wise poet has said that there is more faith in honest doubt than in half the creeds. To believe what is not proven to one's satisfaction is to abdicate the sovereign quality of our kind—reason.

The years have wrought a slight change in me. It is perhaps unusual. Instead of hardening, my nature has softened a little. Travel in land where they make more of life than we do in India has tinged the austerity of my youth with hedonism. Intraversion has lost a little ground, and extraversion has gained it.

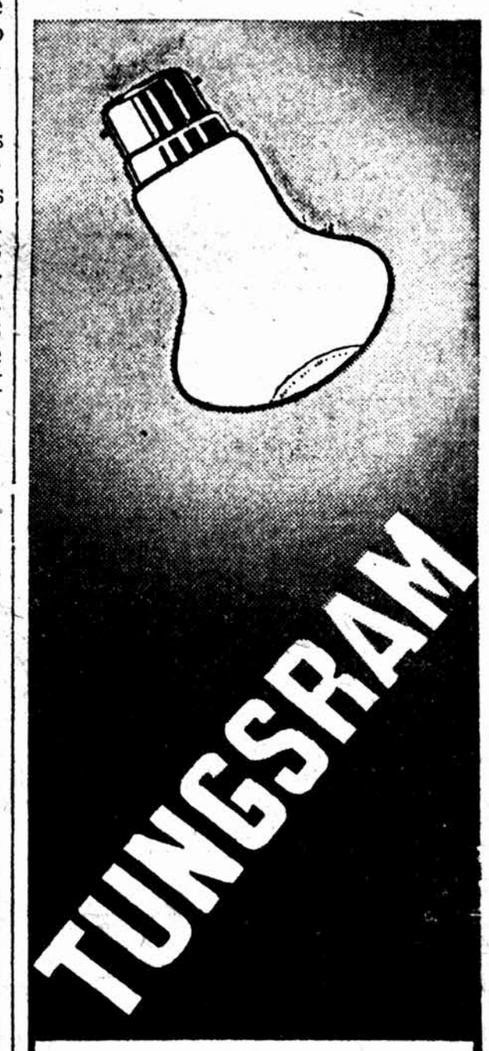
Laughter and enjoyment are no longer taboo. I don't judge my brethren nearly so harshly as before. Charity, the greatest of the great things of life, informs my thought and deed more than ever. Action, not inaction, is my principle now, alas, too late.

I try, following the Gita up to a point, not to be excessively elated by success or cast down by defeat. Moderation is still to me the silken string that runs through all the virtues. I would print in large capitals the 16th sloka of the 6th chapter of the Gita in which the aspirant to Yoga is enjoined to shun overeating and fasting, over-sleeping and vigil alike. Bacon too in his worldly wisdom was a lover of the golden mean.

From a boy slogans and panaceas have left me cold. Only the highways of philosophy for me. Swamis and Yogis, givers of the sacred ash and whisperers of miracle-working mantras, have never allured me.

The new and shortlived isms that infest this fair home of genuine speculation and philosophy and promise us shortcuts to salvation have passed by without quickening my spiritual pulse.

I cannot sign away my judgment in any sphere to another, however great and worthy.—"Indian Review."



Sole Agents:

VOLKART BROTHERS.

BOMBAY

EXTRA ENTRY COUPONS

The following are Eight Extra Entry Coupons of Our Silhouette Competition You may fill in as many coupons you wish to, provided each coupon is accompanied with a fee of ANNAS EIGHT as Entry Fee:—

Silhouette Competition. 29/12/'40.	
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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

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Please write name and address in Block Letters on each entry coupon.

Children's Own Corner

Conducted by

BALKAN-JI-BARI — THE ALL-INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

I wish you all a happy, happy New Year!

To-day is our stock-taking day when we might look behind and see what we have done during the last year, what were our achievements and what failures?

Possibly there are more failures than achievements to our credit. But we need not despair on that account. Verily, failures are a Stepping Stone to success.

On this day we may also try to look forward at the days that are ahead of us. Surely, we are going to be much better this year than we were in the last.

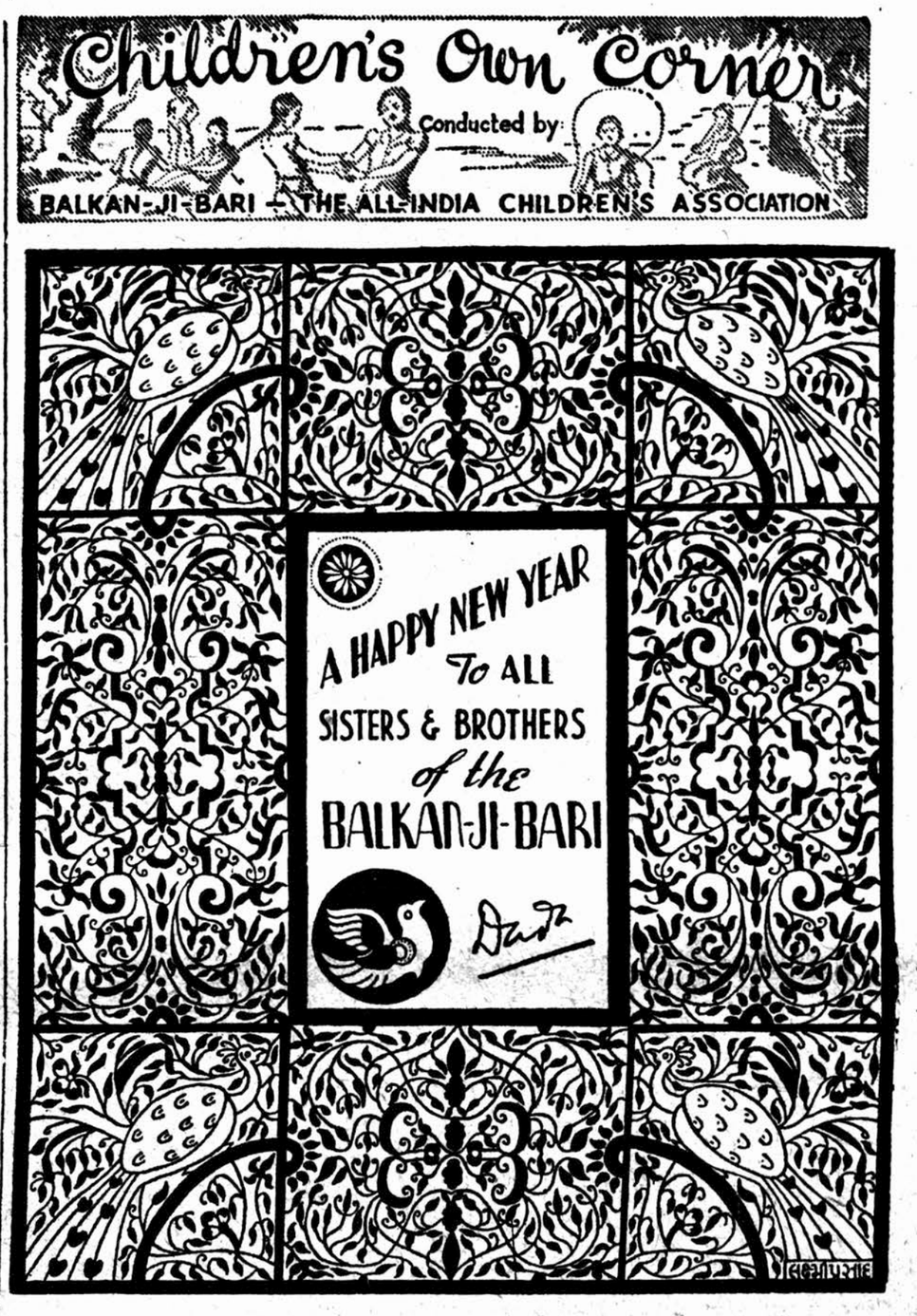
The Ray of Hope guiding to the future successes in store for us is quite enough to encourage and enbolden us to launch on the expedition of this new year of our life.

Just as we march along, we shall be guided by Right, never by Wrong. We shall follow Truth faithfully and discard Untruth absolutely.

Let our behaviour in the New Year be such that we may not have to repent but feel pleased with it at the time of stock-taking next year.

May you always be happy and may you radiate happiness through the nooks and corners of the world! That is my prayer to the Almighty this day.

May God help us to fulfil our new promises!



Karachi Balkan-ji-Bari children enacting a dramatic piece at a Variety Entertainment Performance.

What She Didn't Know

A Girl put her head over the window and addressed her neighbour-friend.

"A family has moved into the empty house across the way Hamida."

"Yes, I know."

"Did you notice their furniture?"

"Not particularly."

"My mother won't give a ten-rupee note for the lot. Chairs! We wouldn't use their wood in our kitchen-fire. And the children! We would never associate with them. The mother looks as if she had not seen even a day's happiness in her life. The father is careless, I expect. Too bad that such people should come in this neighbourhood. I wonder who they are?"

"I know them."

"Do you? Who are they?"

"The children are my cousins; their mother is my aunt."

There has been trouble in that street ever since!

Students And Strikes

IN our country the Individual Civil Disobedience movement is fast growing day by day. Every day the newspapers are full of the news of arrests made throughout the country.

When great and eminent leaders are arrested, Hartal is observed as a protest against such action. The student world also is stirred, and they wish to express their feelings by going on strikes.

At present, during the Christmas and New Year, Mahatma Gandhi has called off Satyagraha to be resumed after the 4th January, so there is a lull in the country, and we might as well pause to think on this important question.

What happens at the time of students' strikes is this. Some of them absent themselves from the school. Others come out of their classes. Then they try to persuade the remaining ones to follow them. In some cases picketing is resorted to. Students shout slogans at the pitch of their voice. Thus the demonstrations begin.

Some mischievous students find best opportunity for some monkish tricks. Element of rowdyism gets in. Indiscipline rules everywhere. Panes are broken and damage to the school or college properties is done.

This naturally undoes the whole spirit behind the strike and the strike itself which is a task achieved by the few sincere organisers. It is regrettable that some students take pride in such devastating demonstration.

Exeryone, even Mahatmaji has appreciated the nationalistic attitude of the students. He has advised them to create such atmosphere which may win the sympathies of school authorities who might themselves close the institution.

What he would suggest is that students of all school may meet after the school periods at some public ground or place. These meetings are to be held for peaceful protests. Leaders may not addresss the meetings. No slogans are to be shouted.

You may just meet and sit silent for half an hour or so. No word may be uttered by any one. If possible Spinning on Takli, the emblem of national movement, may be done. Try this and you will find how eloquent silence is!

V. G. Wandrekar.

THE NEW YEAR SPECIAL NUMBER OF PUSHPA—THE CHILDREN'S OWN PAPER

Editor (in jail): Mrs. Hansa Mehta **Officiating Editor: Mrs. Krishna Hutheesing**

Contains a number of art pictures in colours and articles by eminent persons, besides the usual features. No boy or girl should be without a copy of this most interesting journal full of educative value.

Reserve copies for yourselves and your friends by sending full addresses and four annas stamps per copy to:— The Manager, "PUSHPA—The Children's Own Paper", 31, Tribhovan Road, Bombay 4.

Baulked

SALESMAN: This car's wonderful. It will get you to Bandra in 20 minutes.

Prospect: That's not good enough.

Salesman: Why?

Prospect: I don't know anyone in Bandra.

Karachi-Balkan-ji-Bari children enjoying a bullock-cart ride in the Mahatma Gandhi Gardens.

Right—Ho!

MEDICAL Officer: "Say ninety-nine three times, my man."

Recruit: "Two hundred and ninety-seven."

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"

Khar—BOMBAY

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

A PAGE FOR WOMEN

A DELICATE PROBLEM

Married Woman Invites Trouble When She Invites Young, Vivacious Sister To Live With Her

(By Regine)

I am thirty-two, married and have two children. My husband and I are happy although our circumstances are modest. But now I have a problem that may complicate my life. My mother died last month leaving my youngest sister homeless. She is twenty-three, very pretty and vivacious. She has a good job in this city. My other sister and brother are in Poona. So now my sister wants to come and live with me. And somehow, without wishing to appear unsisterly, my hunch is against it...even though I love her dearly.

Is this wrong? I hate to even give voice to the things that pass through my mind. But you are so understanding, Regine...that perhaps you know and can sympathize. Tell me, should I take my sister in or ask her to move to a girls' club? There is a very nice one in this city. She has offered to pay me thirty rupees per month for room and board. But that would naturally include looking after her laundry, etc. What should I do?

UNSISTERLY?

* * * *

Wise To Refuse

No my dear...you are not unsisterly, just very wise in the ways of womankind and mankind. Aside from the truism that there never was a home big enough for two adult women...I think there are so many things against bringing your sister into your modest Eden...that you should not hesitate for a single second in deciding against it.

For one thing your sister is a working woman and lives in a different world. She would come to look upon you as upon her mother...someone ordained by God to look after her comfort and the perfection of her belongings. You are thirty-two which is young. But the presence of a very young woman in your home will make you seem much older to your husband and at a disadvantage.

Thirty rupees may seem like a good deal to one in moderate circumstances. But by the time you would shop and cook for an extra person, you would find absolutely no profit in it...and a great deal of grief.

Husbands and wives need privacy. It is easy to shoo a child off, but impossible to expect a grown-up to keep to her room. Therefore your sister will always be with you except during such times as she is out with friends.

She will probably want to have young people in...and you will find your things being used, your house disordered and your authority divided.

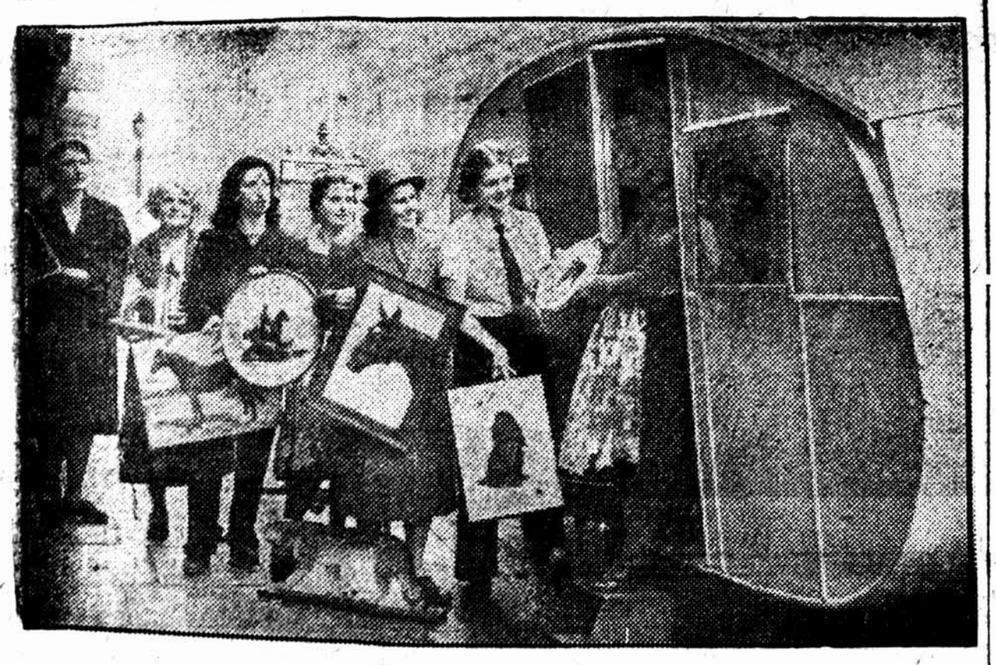
Complicates Home Life

A woman with two children already has problems but at least they don't embarrass her in front of her husband. With a younger and prettier woman, she will seem like a domestic cat worried about her kittens.

I think your sister also would be far better off, paying her way in a girls' club and coming to see you when invited. That way she will not feel under any obligation. You can, if you wish...tell her she may occasionally entertain her friends in your house...say once a month. But be explicit or you will find her dropping in on you with people when it is inconvenient for you to have them.

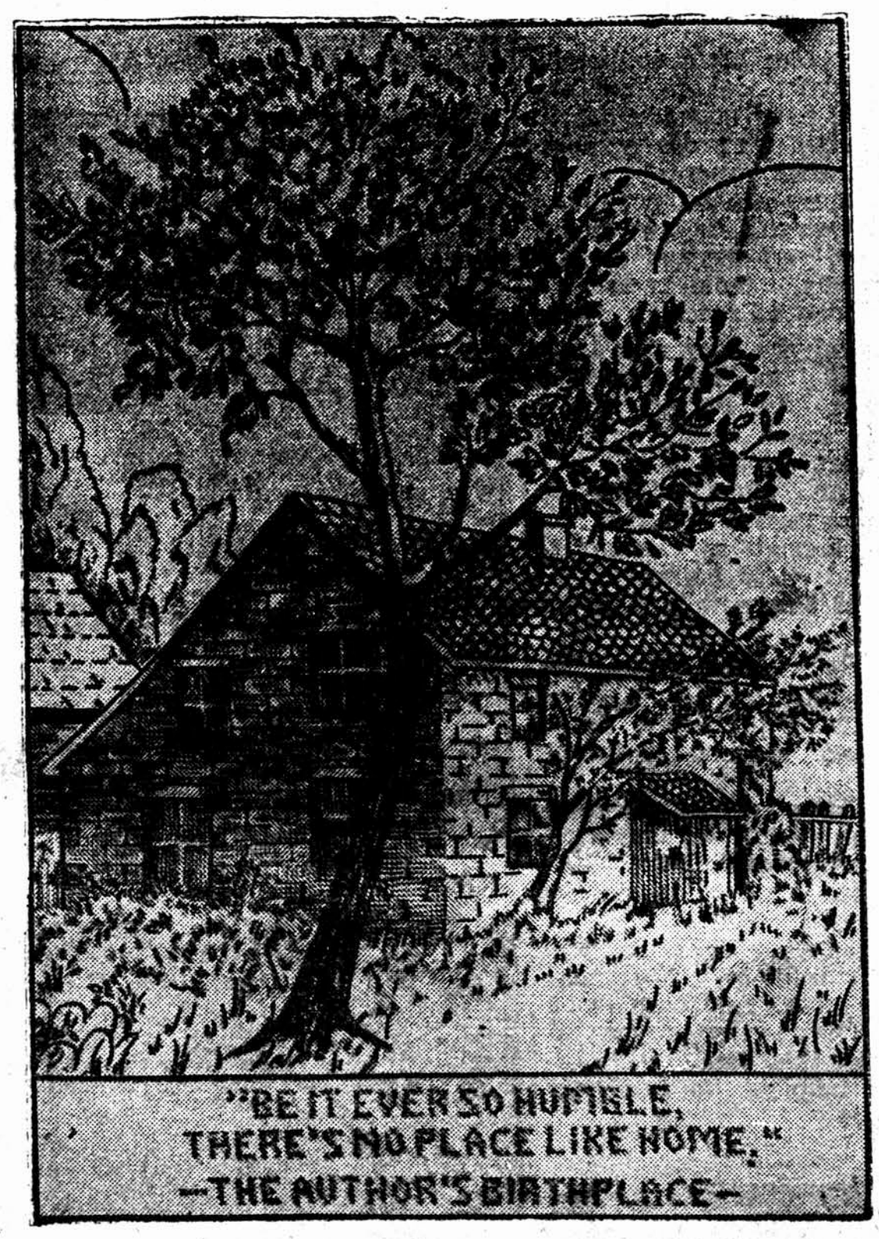
The only place where a woman is supremely mistress is in her own home...whether it consists of one room or a palace. Don't relinquish your rights in order to be a "good sport". The sucker all too frequently gets sucked in...a vulgar but too true, alas, Confucius Says. Be kind to your sister and invite her to dinner. But don't mess up your life...whatever you do.

(COPYRIGHT.)

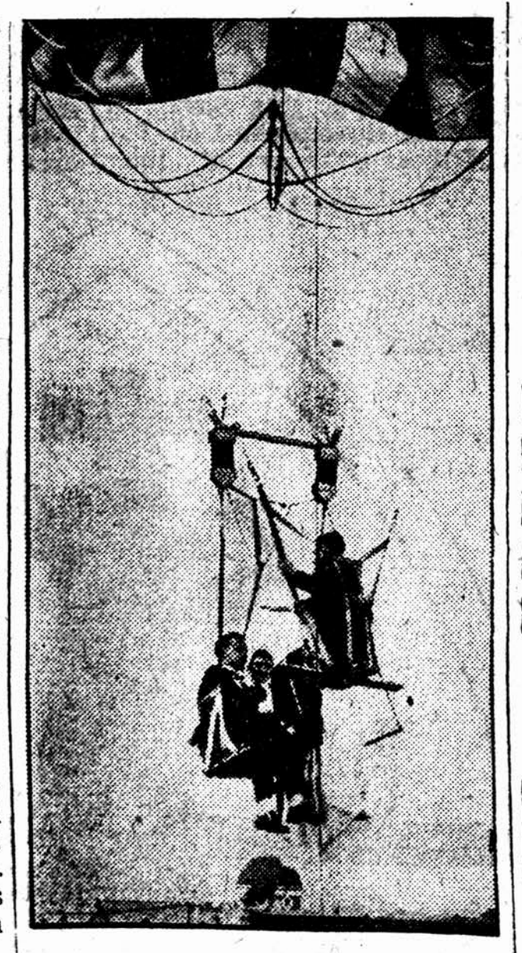


The women who form the crew of this travelling caravan, which will be the first of its kind to blaze a new commercial trail, are British women artists led by Mrs. Dulcie Vaugham, the painter of sporting dogs and horses on glass. The are ready to do anything from painting evacuees' portraits to camouflaging cars. Photo shows Mrs. Vaugham receiving painting from fellow artists at the door of the caravan.

"HOME SWEET HOME"



ALL kinds of pictures are being used to-day in all homes. A scene of any old fashioned house with a lovely flower garden around is the most popular for wall pictures. You can make the picture with gay coloured embroidery cottons. This picture is the birthplace of John Howard Payne, the author of "Home Sweet Home."



A parachute wedding at New York World's Fair.

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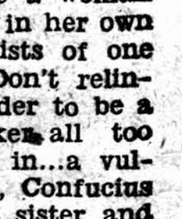
SAMPLES FROM TRADE MARK
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POST BOX 118 CAWNPORE
Messrs. KAPURCHAND & BROS.,
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Swadeshi Market, BOMBAY 2.

Stamp Collectors' Corner

Peter Ilyitch Tchaikovsky, one of Russia's greatest composers, enters philately's gallery of fame with a five value set issued to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of his birth.

The story of Tchaikovsy's life has within it all the elements from which to weave a tale of great genius and romance. Peter was born in Votkinsk on May 7, 1840. His father was a mining engineer, and the isolated spots to which this business took him held little opportunity for his small son's musical education. When the boy entered school in St. Petersburg, his course of study was aimed for a career in law, marked chiefly by Peter's complete dislike for all practical subjects. He pursued, for a short time, a career in the Russian department of justice, but at the age of 21 abandoned the world of business entirely for that of art. A course at the Conservatory, where he spent four years, provided the first real groundwork for his musical future. His first compositions were coldly received, the first work to receive public approval being the "Quartette in F" written in 1874. In 1880 Bulow played the "Concerto in B Flat Major" in Boston, and the success with which it was received was the first major encouragement given Tchaikovsky. The opera "Eugene Onegin" presented at the Moscow Conservatory about the same time was also very well received, and from a professional standpoint, the musician was, by then, well established on the road to a pleasant and successful future.

Had his personal affairs proven as favourable, Tchaikovsky would indeed have been a happy man, but circumstances willed otherwise. Earlier, he had fallen deeply in love with a singer, whom vanity prevented him from marrying—he did not want to bask in the reflected glory of her career when his own was just beginning. Instead he married in 1877, a lady he did not love. The union was most unhappy, and the composer who was already an extremely nervous and morose person, was almost led to suicide through it. On 1879 he tried to kill himself by standing up to his neck in icy water, but the ministrations of his brother saved him. Separation ended the marriage.

The woman who had the most notable influence on his life was Nadeshda von Meck, the wife of a wealthy engineer. Greatly impressed by Tchaikovsky's music, she gave him an annual allowance on condition that they should never meet. The condition was kept, and the composer's work went on unhampered by financial cares. In 1891 he made an American tour, which was very successful.

The end of his prolific career came in 1898, when cholera caused his death in St. Petersburg.

A portrait of Tchaikovsky, taken in the later years of his life, appears on two of the new stamps, the 20 kopecs brown and 30k blue, Across the bottom of the stamps is a bar of music from the fourth symphony. The 60k red shows a full face portrait of the musician, together with a bar of music from the prelude of "Eugene Onegin". The 15k gray-green and 50k violet-red illustrate the house in Klin where he spent most of his life and did most of his composing.

Mexican Commemoratives

To commemorate the fourth centenary of the founding of the City of Campeche, Mexico, has released a special stamp series consisting of one value for regular postage use and three for airmail service.

The postage item has a value of 10 centavos and is printed in red and brown with the city's coat-of-arms as its design.

Of the airmail stamps, the 20c, yellow brown shows a full-rigged ship of the sixteenth century flying the skull and crossbones insignia; the 40c, dark green, pictures the Castello of San Miguel, and the 1 peso, blue and gray, illustrates the historic church of San Francisco.

Campeche is to-day one of the most attractive towns on the gulf coast of Mexico. Under the Spanish regime it enjoyed considerable prestige as one of the three ports on the gulf coast, and many evidences of the wealth it possessed in those days may be seen in the fine public buildings and homes still standing. The town was founded by the Spanish in 1540, and plundered by buccaneers in 1678 and 1685, the skull and crossbones in the new set providing a reminder of those visits.

"Centenary Of Postage Stamp" Item

A portrait of Sir Rowland Hill is used on one value of Paraguay's commemorative set, recently issued, to mark the one hundredth anniversary of the introduction of postage stamps. The other three values of the set reproduce early Paraguayan adhesives. The 1 peso blue-green illustrates the 1 real stamp of Paraguay, issued in 1870. The original colour of the first stamp was rose, but it is reproduced in red-violet for the present occasion. The 6p brown presents the 2r of 1870 in blue, its original colour, and the 10p orange gives us the 3r, also as originally issued, in black. Each of the stamp is inscribed "Primer Sello Paraguayo" (First Stamp of Paraguay).

The 5p green and brown carries the portrait of Sir Rowland Hill, the English teacher whose idea for postal reform was to revolutionize the communications system of the world as well as to immortalize a very popular hobby (or didn't you know). This value bears the date 1840, and the inscription "A Su Illustre Memoria" (To his Illustrious Memory).

New Watermark For Eire

Eire—the Irish Free State to philatelists—is using a new watermark in its current postage series, consisting of a multiple arrangement of the letter "e", replacing the former "se," signifying "Saorstat Eireann." The values already issued on the new watermarked paper are: 1 penny carmine, 2p dark green, 5p bright violet, 9p violet, 10p brown, and 1 shilling light blue.

"Era Of Discovery" Commemorated

Portugal is this year observing the eighth centenary of the country's founding, and considerable postage paper is being issued for commemorative purposes. These special stamps are appearing in groups, each honouring a specific theme, but all uniting to form an extensive philatelic tribute to the historical past of Portugal.

Two stamps just released form a set recalling the "Era dos Descobrimentos" (Era of Discoveries), honouring the great explorers of Portugal who sailed their ships around the world and made a great empire o' Portugal. Some of the intrepid heroes who sailed beneath the Portuguese

banner were Dias, Gomez, Vasco da Gama and Magellan.

Serving as the design for the adhesives is a reproduction of part of a monument at the Imperial Exposition in Lisbon The monument is a modernized version of an early caraval, and the stamp illustrates its prow with navigators marching upwards on it towards the stars. The brown-red has a face value of 1 Escudo and the olive-green is in the 25E denomination.

Stamp Teasers

1. What triangular stamp pictures a tuna fish?
2. The Corona River Bridge is pictured on what stamp?
3. What stamp design contains, in one border panel, the picture of an early settler holding a torch, and in the other panel an electric arc lamp?
4. An almond tree appears on what adhesive?
5. What stamp design consists of an allegorical representation of the emancipation of slaves?

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Health and Vitality are inseperable companions like the Man and Woman
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Giant Voice Heard All Over The World

(Continued from Page 1)

London. From London it goes by underground cable to Rome.

But though you may be speaking to Mr. Smith through Rugby it does not mean that Rugby is not doing anything else. You are not the sole user of the giant station. At the same time it may be speaking to Shanghai, to ships at sea, to Montreal, and to all sorts of other places.

These messages, some by telephone and some by telegraph, go out from Rugby, but the answers come back to Baldock in Hertfordshire. You could not receive them at Rugby because the power of the outgoing messages would upset the receiving sets and you would not be able to hear the incoming answers.

So a second receiving station has been erected many miles away where it will not be influenced by the powerful signals going out from Rugby.

I have told you a little of Rugby's duties in the sending of telephone calls between people in Europe and America. We must not forget other places. Australia is regularly linked up with Europe through Rugby, and so are India, Africa and other corners of the world.

News Broadcasts

But on top of all this a further very important duty is carried out by the giant station. That is the sending of news and commercial messages to ships. This is done from the giant aerials that hang between the 820 feet masts, and the voice with which they are sent is strong enough to reach every corner of the earth.

In far-off Australia, on the coast of Japan, way down in South America, ships listen to Rugby every day at certain times to hear news about shipping, about weather, and about what is happening in the world.

On the great liners newspapers are printed every day, full of news in just the same way as our daily papers. Where do they get that news? From Rugby.

In London he news items are typed out on a machine which stamps holes in a strip of tape instead of typing words. This tape is then put through a special machine in the same way that a strip of music is put into a pianola. But instead of music coming out of the machine a lot of tiny electric impulses come out and go along a wire—to Rugby. There they are increased in power and sent out on the radio for the ships to pick up.

The ships that want this news for papers have automatic receiving machines which not only hear these impulses coming in from Rugby but start to type immediately they hear them. And out of the machines come the strips of paper just as they went into the machine in London.

From these strips of paper the full news is typed out by a machine ready for reading by the printers who have to print the paper.

All sorts of messages go out through Rugby, with its great radio sets, its aerials and its 18,000 volts of electricity. Not only news, weather forecasts, telephone messages between Europe and other countries, but a medical service is carried out to those ships at sea which have no doctors.

Never At Rest

Day and night Rugby is never at rest. Always there are messages going out from the miles of wire forming the aerials to all the corners of the earth. To London over thousands of miles of wire and over thousands of miles of space come replies and other messages.

Some on the way out to Rugby and thence to ships at sea; others back through Cupar in answer to Rugby's call, travelling with the speed of light through the ether and tearing along the telephone and the telegraph wires of continents and countries.

And at Rugby itself are there hundreds of men busily pulling switches to let the messages through? No. These are all automatically controlled from the great London exchange, Faraday Building. The men at Rugby just have to see that everything is in working order.

The transmitters are switched on and off from London. Just the pressing of a button and away everything goes. No noise, no bustle, no rush. Yet from those great masts is flung out a voice that can be heard in every corner of the globe.

FATHER KRUSCHEN IS OVER 40

but has a young man's energy

"GET THAT KRUSCHEN FEELING"

Says Father Kruschen

There's unlimited "Javan" about Father Kruschen — he's as fresh and active, as brisk and bright, as one of his own happy youngsters. See him move that well-built body of his around as though he were a chirpy light-weight!

Where does all that youthful energy come from? From Kruschen Salts, of course!

Father Kruschen takes his little daily dose of Kruschen Salts as regularly as clockwork—just enough to cover a four-anna bit every morning... No indigestion now! No sluggishness! No headaches or sickness or fever! No nervous irritability! Kruschen has taken years off 'Bap' Kruschen's *real* age, and he knows it! Wisely, he sees that his wife and children take Kruschen too—they are *all* fit and well *all* the time!

YOU TOO CAN HAVE THAT *Kruschen* FEELING

Tasteless in Tea

CENSORSHIP IN JAMAICA

A Newspaper's Difficulties

Mr. Ronald Kidd, General Secretary National Council for Civil Liberties, and Mr. Reginald Bridgeman, Chairman British Overseas Sub-Committee of the N.C.C.L., write as follows to the "Manchester Guardian".

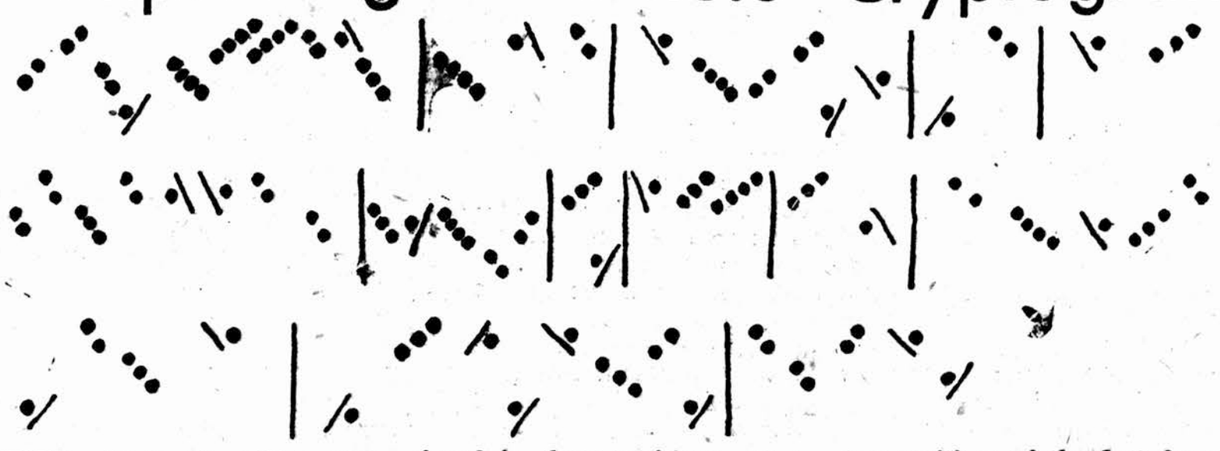
We learn from the Negro Workers' Educational League in Kingston of the formidable difficulties which its monthly organ, "The Worker and Peasant," is encountering in the way of publication. Each item of news has to be subjected to a triple censorship. First of all, copies of the matter intended for publication must be handed to an inspector of the C.I.D., who in turn hands them to a higher and unknown censorship authority. Banned articles are not returned at all, and sometimes days elapse before matter which has been passed by the censor gets back to the publisher.

Proofs of articles which have already been passed must be resubmitted in print and are frequently banned at this stage. Finally, when the entire journal is ready for publication it has to be sent in for a third possible censorship. This was what happened to the June issue of "The Worker and Peasant," when two articles which had passed the first and second submissions were ordered to be deleted, and thousands of copies of the publication had to be destroyed—a serious financial blow for a small organisation which struggles under the added difficulty that its printing is hand-set, "giving only one impression to a page."

This censorship procedure seems unnecessarily harsh. It is arousing indignation among the working people of Jamaica, and we earnestly hope that it may be assimilated to the practice which is followed for London-published journals.

PUZZLES and PASTIMES

Deciphering a Pinhole Cryptogram



THE chief of police was stumped. Miss Keytappa, secretary of the important business man, J. P. Aldow, had been lured to a railroad station and kidnapped by a gang who were holding her for ransom. There were no clues except a fragment of wrapping paper found on the floor of the waiting room.

This piece of paper, reproduced above, was perforated with pin holes and covered with scratches. Perplexed, he took the paper to Inspector Ferret, the famous cryptographer.

"Inspector," said the chief, "this evidently is a message from the kidnapped girl. But it doesn't make sense to me. Granted it is a cipher, you could hardly expect to read a code made up at the spur of the moment and known only to the writer."

"Why not?" asked the Inspector. "Miss Keytappa was a secretary. When her mind turned to writing a note, she most naturally thought of the medium she most often used in sending letters, the typewriter. Now observe the holes in this paper. They are in groups of one, two, three and four. These are the four fingers used in striking the letter keys on a typewriter. Those slanting to the right represent the right hand and those slanting to the left, the left hand. The pinhole groups are found in three positions, corresponding to the three rows of letter keys on a typewriter. The long scratches are spaces between words, while the short scratches which occur only in connection with the single holes, show the two positions of the first fingers in striking the four central keys in each row. Play this on your typewriter and you have the message."

Can you read the secretary's message?

(For Solutions See Page 39)

"I HEAR AMERICA SINGING"

(Continued from Page 9)

against state in Civil War, with friend against friend, with brother against brother. Warfare in the nation brought heartache and poverty, death and hatred that even now, almost eighty years later, are seen the scars left by that war.

But prophets and poets saw the future of this nation, even in that time of internal bloodshed. In this vein of encouragement for the Destiny of Democracy, Whitman wrote:

"Long, too long, America,
Travelling roads all even and peaceful you learned from joys and prosperity only,
But now, ah now, to learn from crises of anguish, advancing, grappling with direct fate and recoiling not,
And now to conceive and show to the world what your children en masse really are,
(For who except myself has yet conceived what your children en masse really are?)"

Doubtless he would write again these same words of power if in his life were included the questions of American destiny in 1940.

Among the purposes of those early citizens who laid the foundations of America, the spiritual foundation along with the physical, was one that we memorized in first grade school work: Freedom to Worship God. Of the importance of that purpose we have full evidence.

Of religion in its universal concept, Whitman wrote in starting from Paumanok:

"Each is not for its own sake,
I say the whole earth and all the stars in the sky are religion's sake.
"I say no man has ever yet been half devot enough,
None has ever yet adored or worship'd half enough,
None has begun to think how divine he himself is, and how certain the future is.
I say that the real and permanent grandeur of these States must be their religion,
Otherwise there is no real and permanent grandeur.
(Nor character nor life worthy the name without religion,
Nor land nor man nor woman without religion.)"

In speaking of his boyhood Whitman tells how he went often to Coney Island, then "a long, unfrequented shore, which I had all to myself and where I loved after bathing, to race up and down the hard sand, and declaim Homer and Shakespeare to the surf and sea gulls by the hour."

But bringing the poetry of the past into his life was not enough. Walt Whitman strove to be called the voice of America and the poet of the future. How well he succeeded is evidenced by his popularity since this century began and by the host of imitators who told him as their idol.

Looking towards the future, he wrote a short poem called "Not The Pilot".

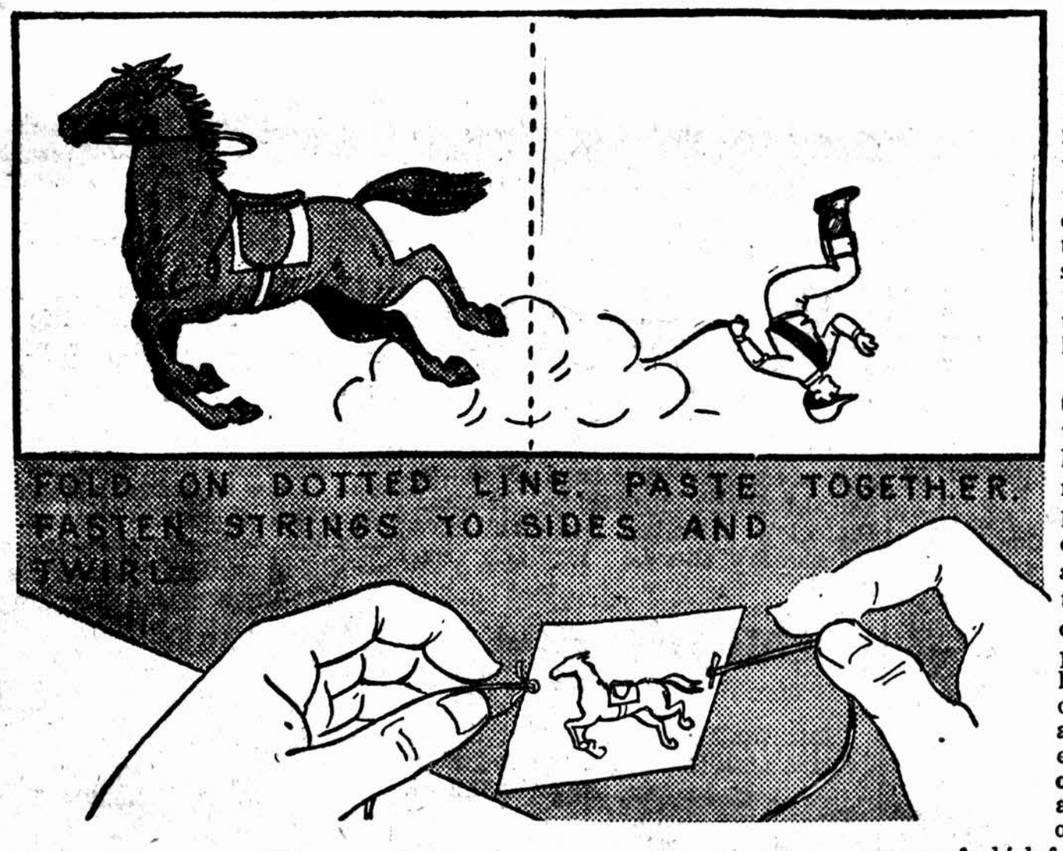
"Not the pilot has charged himself to bring his ship into port, though beaten back and many t'mes baffled;
Not the pathfinder penetrating inland weary and long,
By deserts parch'd, snows chill's rivers wet,
perseveres till he reaches his destination,
More than I have charged myself, heeded or unheeded,
to compose a march for these states.

For a battle-call, rousing to arms if need be, years, centuries hence."

Since this American patriot is not with us in body, let us read again the words which he sent to us through the years, the battle cry for Democracy. "rousing to arms if need be, years, centuries hence."

For Younger Readers

GETTING THE RIDER BACK ON HIS HORSE



LOOK at that! The jockey has been thrown from his horse, just when he was winning the race. Well, maybe things are not quite so bad as they appear, and some of our young readers will put the rider back on his steed.

Cut out the rectangle containing the jockey and horse, after mounting on stiff paper. Then fold on the dotted line and paste, so that the jockey is on one side of the paper and the horse on the other. Now punch a hole near the edge at one side of the card and another near the opposite edge, by means of which fasten two strings. Twirl the strings in your fingers and you will see the jockey riding his horse as though he had never been thrown off.

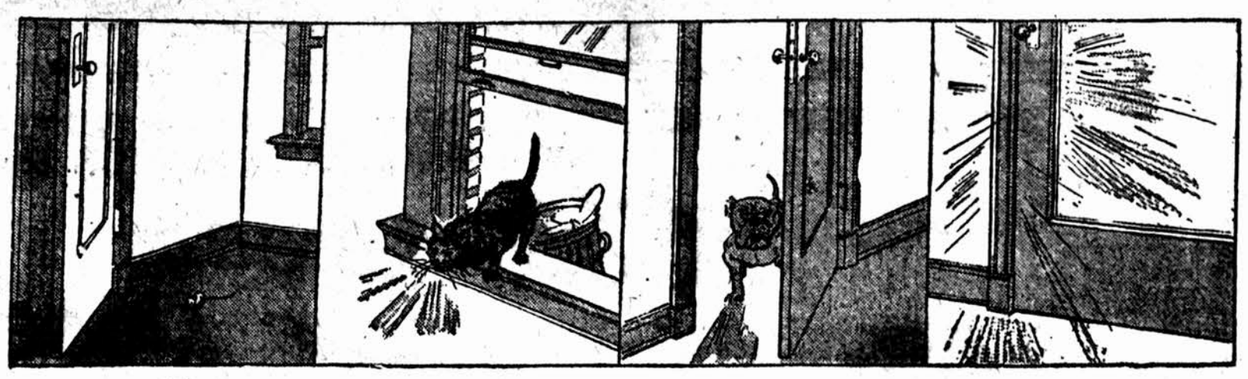
This toy illustrates a well-known optical illusion called "persistence of vision." If an object is placed before our eyes and quickly removed, we still see it for a split second when it is no longer there. If the removed object is instantly replaced by another, we see the two at the same time, creating the illusion that they are together. Moving pictures are based on this principle.

A Test For Young Logic

A MOUSE ventured out of its hole that led into a room having one door and one window, both of which were open. Attracted by the open door, the mouse started a tour of exploration, evidently hoping to find something to eat.

It had proceeded but a few feet toward the open door when a cat leaped on the sill of the open window. Hungrily eyeing the mouse, the cat was just about to spring at its prey when a dog walked into the room through the open door, which was immediately and coincidentally blown shut by a gust from the window.

You can imagine what happened, and here is where the test of logic comes in. After studying the illustration below, and taking into consideration that a mouse, a cat and a dog, all instinctive enemies, were present in the room at practically the same time, how many feet would you say there were in the room?



"WHY FILM CRITICS DIE SOON"

(Continued from Page 4)

I was so ordered by my editor. It was just another assignment, a new phase of my journalistic career.

But don't jump to the conclusion that the reverse is also true.

It was at my personal request that I was transferred to the news department. And, though it will surprise many of those who have been announcing my death as a film critic, I have general permission from the Editor and a permanent invitation from Mr. Parvate, the present film critic, to write for the Cinema Page whatever and whenever I like.

Worse Than Death

I am no longer writing and editing the "Chronicle" Cinema page because I discovered, firstly, that, in trying to be a film critic I was in danger of forgetting to be a journalist. I was losing live contact with NEWS—and that, I assure you, is worse than death for a journalist. Secondly, for one reason or another I had managed to antagonise a substantial section of the film industry and, worse still, of the film press and when your own comrades called one a "dirty journalist" trying to black-mail producers for the sake of allegedly amorous affiliations, it was high time for me to pause and consider whether I was not losing whatever little advantages I had when I began my career as a film critic.

When, after the sad demise of my revered friend and art 'guru', Kanaihyalal Vakil, I was asked to edit the Cinema page, I knew nothing about film criticism—except for a few nondescript articles on films and a few months' experience of part-time publicity work in Bombay Talkies. But that did not worry me. As a journalist, I had learnt to depend upon my slender literary resources for all varieties of work. I had edited the Motoring page without knowing a clutch from a gear and reviewed radio programmes by listening to them over 'single cha' in Irani restaurants.

Not Essentially A Film Journalist

On the other hand, I actually thought that this "ignorance" might be a distinct asset as I was free from any kind of prejudices and preferences. Perhaps the producers and the public would take more kindly to the reviews of an outsider than to the veterans of film journalism. Also I believed that as one who was not essentially a 'film' journalist, I could bring to bear on film reviews a new kind of attitude, reflecting the opinions and demands of that class of picture goers which roughly approximates the newspaper reading public. Using my fairly varied experience during the years of reporting and miscellaneous journalism, I could perhaps more adequately evaluate films not as bits of celluloid but as a medium for the reproduction and enrichment of life.

Yes, I actually dared to hope that in my film reviews would be heard the echo of Gandhiji's spinning wheel as well as the pleadings of the boy forced into crime by hunger, that they would draw inspiration from Jawaharlal's passionate idealism and that in them would be mirrored—and exposed—all the evils that, from experience I knew, were the results of imperialism and capitalism. In other words, I wanted to extend the editorial page policy of the "Chronicle" to its cinema page.

At least that was my ambition and perhaps, that would explain why the page I edited was so "prejudiced" in favour of pictures like "Savkari Pash" (even if they were technically, inferior), why I preferred Shantaram's realism to Devaki Bose's mysticism, William Dieterle's idealism to Lubitsch's reactionary though brilliant comedy.

Not Always Hundred Per Cent Correct

How far I succeeded or failed in this task is not for me to judge. I honestly believe that though I allowed my instinct to be the sole guide in evaluation of films, personal considerations never entered into it. I kept them out inspite of pretty severe provocations. I don't complain. Born with an unimpressive personality I have learnt to take personal insults for granted. If I did not, those sensational reviews of "Zola, "Admi", "Mr. Smith" "Chingari" and "Pagal" would never have been written.

I don't say I have always been hundred per cent correct in my reviews. I once thought an ordinary picture to be very powerful tragedy because I noticed a notoriously tough but really soft-hearted and sentimental film critic who was sitting next to me actually shedding tears during the show! And two most competent technicians assure me that my praise of Barua's photography in "Zindagi" was unjustified. It is possible to be honestly misguided.

But to believe in one's own impartiality and to convince others of it are two different things. And in course of time I came to be accused of partiality from all sides. The producers said I was pampering the stars and flattered me by suggesting that because of my writings they were demanding fabulous salaries. Some of the most prominent artistes, on the other hand, resented my praise of Shantaram and told me that by over-emphasising the value of good scenarios and good direction I was playing the capitalist-producers' game of cutting down the stars' salaries. There is some comfort in being accused of contradictory crimes by rival factions like the Congress which is called pro-Hindu by the Muslim League and pro-Muslim by Hindu Mahasabha. Similarly, in different quarters. When I wrote that Prithviraj should have played Major Safti in the "Rains Came" other stars thought I was being paid by Prithviraj to "sell" him in Hollywood and yet hardly a week later I was accused by a friend of the star to be anti-Prithviraj.

Nor were matters allowed to rest here. My private life suddenly became a matter of public importance—as if, for instance, the fact that Motilal was my friend would make "Achhut" a bad picture and "Holi" a good one! One who had always believed that a man's personal life was his own—whether he be a politician, a film star or a film —critic—was made the target of a barrage of mischievous gossip and scandal. Was I paying the price of the moderate amount of fame that had been thrust upon me or the penalty of indulging in the luxury of airing my independent views and thereby threatening vested interests?

Worse still, insidiously, almost imperceptibly, I was unconsciously drifting into unnecessary controversies and cliques, inevitably affecting my style which was becoming self-conscious and cramped. I was getting more and more into the films and further and further away from real journalism. My father and a few close friends had been noticing and regretting this drift. And when one day I discovered that I was so much out of touch with world news that I did not know when Italy had entered the war and who was Senor Suner, I decided to revert to the news desk. According to my way of thinking, a film critic cannot call himself progressive if he is not following, from day to day, the political, economic and social developments in the world.

But in a world ridden with capitalism, independent film criticism, like all forms of progressive literature must remain for me as for others an ideal rather than an immediate achievement. Even in an advanced country like America it is non-existent. Meyer Levin had to stop writing in "Esquire" and Frank Nugent of "New York Times" has migrated to Hollywood. Only my friend Jimmy Dugan ploughs his lonely furrow in "New Masses." As for India, of the three persons who were gifted with the potentialities of becoming progressive film critics, economic necessity has forced one to publicise ambulances, another to report princely doings for a news agency in an obscure State, and the third to write publicity blurbs for studios on Sundays instead of playing with his children as he would like to.

Save Your Tears

For the time being I join their ranks and the first spell of freedom is thrilling. No longer need I get up early in the morning and, blear-eyed and unshaved, rush to press shows often only to be turned out. No longer need I avoid meeting producers and directors on premieres for fear of having to say polite things about rotten pictures. Now I can pay for my seat and walk out of the show if the film bores me. Hitler and Mussolini can't complain that on the news pages I am not giving them sufficient publicity and it is a pleasure not to have to worry how a certain remark or a headline or a caption would be received by the producers, directors and stars. I am definitely enjoying my holiday from film criticism.

But I am yet far from being out of the film business altogether. Before I got a divorce from the Cinema page I had agreed to collaborate on the script of "Omar Khayam." Since then I have written another one for Bombay Talkies (that way perhaps I may be able to give some literally "constructive" criticism!) And the All-India Radio still courts the producers' displeasure by allowing me once a month to poison the air with my reviews of films.

As for those "well-wishers" who seem to be too much "worried" by the dark rings round my eyes and my "unsettled state of mind," let them try, in addition to seven hours daily work in a newspaper office, to write, revise, re-write and re-re-write in four months two complete scenarios—one for an incorrigible perfectionist like Shantaram and one for a smiling slave-driver like S. Mukherji.

No, Sir, all things considered. I am doing fine. Save your tears and send the money you would have spent on wreaths and flowers to the Storm (that passed!) Relief Fund.—"Filmindia."

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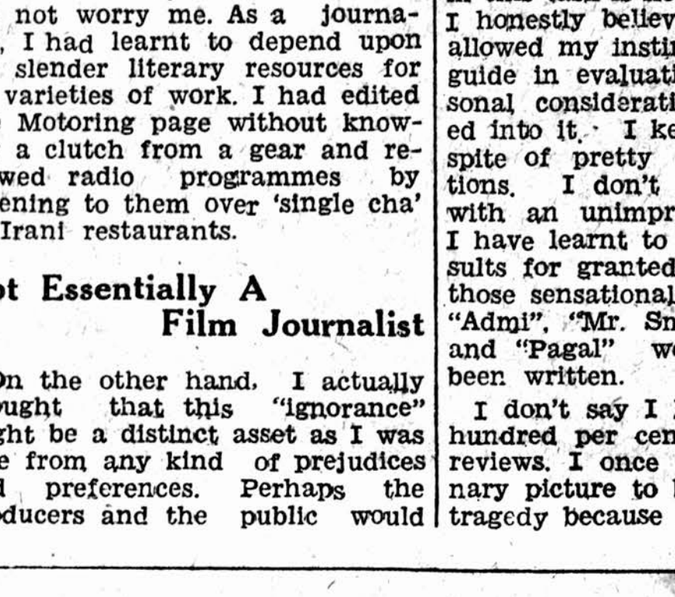

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NEW STARS FOUND

Mrs. Emily Hughes Boyce, Harvard astronomer, reported before the recent meeting of the American Astronomical Society on the discovery and study of 150 variable stars in a region close to the band of the Milky Way. Fifty per cent of these stars are so-called cluster-type Cepheids, stars that, because of their known high intrinsic brightness, have frequently been used for the exploration of distant parts of the Milky Way. Mrs. Boyce's study gives evidence for the presence of a condensation of these variable stars at a distance of 31,000 light-years.

Soul Of Europe

(Continued From Page 2)

was made a French subject. Manuel was only taken into the Foreign Legion; our petty bourgeois were too afraid of Spanish Reds to make them French citizens.

How could I withdraw my word given to a man who was going to fight for La France? The day before he went to the front, I married Charles. I would have married Manuel too. My heart was full of tears. Charles' lips, tasting of cigarette ash and honey, kissed me wildly that night; in the morning both departed, Charles to the Maginot Line and Manuel to Africa.

The Lamarons with their gold teeth and puffy bags under their cowardly eyes remained. I sang patriotic songs, and they bought me dresses which had gone up in price.

Charles wrote jealous letters; he was never able to get leave. —Manuel dropped a few lines from Africa.

They say we girls love the men who are present. It's a lie, monsieur. I cried very much, remembering the taste of cigarette ash and honey; and also Manuel's salty lips.

After many months I saw Manuel. for five minutes when he marched through Paris; a part of the Foreign Legion had been called back when Hitler invaded Holland. About that time Charles' letters stopped.

Then the nightmare came which we never shall understand. Shameful retreat, treacherous generals. Shell fire and bombing airplanes. Thousands of desolate refugees—this time French. A soiled postcard from Manuel: he was digging trenches for the British Army in Dunquerque. Collapse and surrender. The Lamarons petered out, to Portugal and South-America. I sang a new chanson "Mon petit, mon Petain...". Duvin didn't close.

"Even the Boches like wine and chansons," he said.

For we knew know that the Boches would come to Paris.

The evening before they came, I saw Charles, He had a beard and such a sallow face. He was lying on a stretcher, wounded, unconscious, but not deserted by his comrades; one had come to fetch me to the railway station before they left for the South.

"He told us so much about you." he said.

"Can't I come along," I cried, kissing his pale lips which had lost the taste of sigarette ash and honey and tasted of iodine and defeat.

"This trek is not good for women," they said. "We have to hasten. He is an Austrian refugee, you know. He mustn't fall in German hands."

There was the shrill whistle of the engine; the train started to move. I was running along as far as I could.

"Au revoir, Charles," I sobbed, but he was unconscious.

I returned to M. Duvin. The Boches came and bleated:

"Hahaha, Franzoescher Wein, French wine. French girls, hahaha."

They sprayed "mais oui" and all other perfumes on their coat lapels; yet they were stinking Boches who devoured butter without bread.

I had to sing "Vive Hitler" and "Mon petit soldat Allemagne." Their officers brayed and belched.

"You French girls are marvellous," they grinned. "What are our women at home? Nothing."

At least this was some revenge. When they returned to their German women they wouldn't love them anymore. Yet I envied girls who had a disease. They could give it to these pigs.

One day M. Duvin came backstage. I never saw him so agitated and furious. He was a man who didn't bother for La France; he only was one for making money.

"This is the end," he groaned. "I didn't care, Petain or no Petain, Boches in Paris or not. I'm making my living; but mille tonnerre, this is too much. They call themselves the saviours of France? They are pimps of Hitler, that's what they are. You know what your petit, your Petain did?"

He had heard terrible news. The Vichy Government had cancelled the French citizenship of the German and Austrian refugees who had fought for la France and handed them over to the Germans.

"Handed them over to the Boches whom they were fighting for la France." M. Duvin spat on the floor. "I saw them herded into Paris; I saw the Germans closing down on them....."

"And Charles?" I asked; my heart beat stopped.

"Among them."

I begged a German officer to save Charles.

"No, Madame," he said, hatred and spite in his eyes; "these swines have betrayed Germany. Besides, it's too late. Without doubt you are a little widow by now."

I heard later what happened. The Boches torturd the refugees, burned them with cigarettes, pulled their toe nails out; then they massacred them.

I had to sing. I had to live. I was dreaming of lips tasting of cigarette ash and honey which suddenly changed to lips full of blood and iodine and a mute cry of despair. I dreamed of Charles grey eyes, starting into humiliating death, not believing what the Vichy men had done, this horrible, shameful trap, this betrayal of unwavering loyalty. Sometimes I dreamed of Manuel's salty lips. I heard them whispering curses for, la France.

Then, one day, M. Duvin beckoned me, very cautiously.

"Somebody was here," he said, "who doesn't want to be known. He gave me a chit for you and ran away."

* * * *

The chit was from Manuel.

"I know Charles is dead", he wrote, "Only one man escaped—without his toe nails; the other refugees are massacred. I escaped to England with the British soldiers evacuated from Dunquerque. They say here they know I did my best digging trenches for their soldiers. But I've got to go to prison for entering England without a visa. Aren't they funny people, asking a man escaped from Dunquerque for a visa. Yet they are nice and treat us well. There will be a chance to fight again. This makes me happy. Oh, chica, we shall fight again and come to France. Then I will ask you to marry me. We both shall think of Charles, always. Somebody is smuggling this letter to Paris.

Manuel."

My eyes are blinded with tears. I have to go and sing for the belching Boches. I feel the taste of cigarette ash and honey while I am singing "Pourquoi pour toi." Then I feel in my heart the taste of Manuel's salty lips.

He will come, if nobody else, and liberate France or take me away. I will marry him; whom else? I can't marry a Boche. And I'll never marry a Frenchman, never. They have given Charles to the Germans, Charles who fought for them.

I'll be glad if I mustn't call myself French, I'll tell them—these macqueraus, merdes, cochons.....I'll tell them.

The Boches shout and laugh. I am singing:

"Mon petit, mon Petain..."

In my heart I hear the Marsaillaise but it has turned such a broken, sad melody.

PUZZLE SOLUTION

PINHOLE CRYPTOGRAM: The message reads: "Kidnappers are taking me to deserted shack on top of Eagle Nest mountain—Edith."

THE REMARKABLE TICHBORNE CASE

(Continued From Page 10)

blance to her vanished Roger. Through a detective agency he was brought to her in Paris, and here it was she fell upon the neck of her alleged prodigal son, for whom the fatted calf was not only killed, but basted, garnished and cooked to a turn. Lady Tichborne had faced no danger of having the estate go out of her immediate family, inasmuch as her son Alfred was already the recognized heir to the title. But her identifying the man from Australia aroused a storm of resentment, resulting in the famous Tichborne trial, which she did not live to witness.

At this dramatic hearing many of the lost Roger's friends, relatives and brother officers, also men who had served under him in the ranks, identified the quondam Castro as unmistakably the lost Tichborne heir. To the witness stand, in his behalf, also came sailors from the Bella who swore that they had taken him from the wreck of that vessel. One Jean Luie, a Dane, swore that he had been steward of the American ship Osprey, which, some 5,000 miles off Brazil, in April, 1854, had picked up a ship's boat from Bella, containing five sailors and a delirious helpless man who later called himself "Rogers."

The Osprey had landed this man at Melbourne, Australia. He and the claimant to the Tichborne baronetcy were positively one and the same. Other witnesses identified a wound on the head of the claimant, also a brown mark upon his side, as having been borne also by the lost Sir Roger.

But after all of this convincing testimony had seemed to filch the title and estates from the young lad, Alfred Tichborne, that youth's counsel played a trump card and thereby caused the hundreds of spectators in the courtroom to sit with bated breath. It was a sealed envelope alleged to have been given by Roger to his Cousin Katherine when he sailed for South America and which had never been broken open. The man from Australia when asked to describe its contents swore that before his disappearance he had betrayed his fiancee and that the envelope had contained instructions for her care in case of certain eventualities.

The counsel for the defense then defiantly broke the seal, opened the packet and produced a note which read:

"If God spares me to return and marry my beloved Kate within three years, I promise to build a church and to dedicate it to the Blessed Mother."

This disclosure lost the suit to the alleged Sir Roger. Branded as a vilifier, a defamer and a cad, he was tried for perjury and, being found guilty, spent ten years in prison. After gaining his freedom he came to New York, embarked upon a lecture tour, failed in the enterprise, became a bartender in a Chatham Square saloon, returned penniless to England and there saved himself from starvation by accepting a commission from a newspaper to write his "confession,', an extravagant statement, whose details few believed. although it admitted his claim to the Tichborne titles to have been fraudlent.

Somewhere between this man's extravagant admissions of guilt and the story that Roger Tichborne had been lost at sea lay the truth. What was it? And why should the lost Roger's mother have tried to foist him upon British aristocracy if by so doing she would have taken 100,000 dol. a year and a baronetcy from her own son?

The Tichborne claimant died on April 1, 1898, leaving a daughter, Theresa, who 23 years ago still entertained such bitterness over her father's loss of his case that she sent a threatening letter to the fiancee of Sir Alfred's grandson, baronet at the time.

What was the secret behind Lady Trichborne's recognition of the prodigal from Australia? It seems to have died with that woman of mystery.

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OLDEST PARLIAMENT

If the Canadian troops expected to find Eskimos living in igloos, and polar bears, when they arrived in Iceland, they must have been disappointed. Reykjavik, the largest town (in what should be translated island), has a mild climate; a population of 22,000; several good hotels, one of which has a British dance band; and theatres and cinemas showing talking films in English. Its Parliament, the oldest in the world, which has just celebrated its thousandth anniversary, has its seat in Reykjavik, and the town boasts also a university and cathedral. Iceland has no army or navy, and since German "tourists" and "scientific expeditions" were numerous before the war, British and Canadian forces were landed to prevent its being used as an enemy air base.

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THE professor of geology had placed some specimens of rocks on his desk and was about to describe them to his pupils. While his back was turned for a moment, one of the students placed a piece of very stale bread among the rocks.

The professor went through the specimens saying, as he picked up each: "This is a piece of sandstone; this is a piece of granite."

Eventually he came to the piece of bread.

"And this," he said, holding it up, "is a piece of confounded impudence."

* * * *

HE was newly married.

"Last night," he told his friend "I had it cut with her. I told her that I'm going to be the head. Man, you should have seen how sweetly she agreed, saying 'Darling then I'll be the neck."

"Quite so," remarked his friend, "but you'll find that the neck can aye twist the head any way it wants."

* * * *

THE chief secretary's typewriter is rattling terribly."

"That's not the typewriter—it's the chief's teeth. The auditors are examining the books."

* * * *

THE waiter approached one of the regular diners at the restaurant and asked if he would do him a favour.

"I'm leaving the restaurant, sir," he explained, "and the manager won't give me a reference. I thought perhaps you might say I was honest sir. I've always served you when you've been here, sir."

"Well, I don't mind saying that I've always found you honest," said the diner. "Bring me some notepaper."

He wrote a few words.

"Thank you very much indeed, sir," said the waiter. "I can never repay you sufficiently." Then he bent low and whispered: "Come here to-morrow, and I'll let you have a meal for nothing."

* * * *

TEACHER: "How do you spell ipecacucnha, Johnny?"

Pupil: "With great difficulty, miss."

A LAWYER in court occupied a long time with a speech, which was exceedingly dull.

Someone who had left the courtroom and returned after a lengthy interval, found the harangue still going on. Turning to the person beside him he said, "Is not Mr. Brown taking up a great deal of time?"

"Time?" said the one addressed. "He long ago exhausted time and has now encroached upon eternity."

* * * *

WITH a thoughtful frown on his face, he walked along, talking to himself in loud argument. Arriving at a corner, he stopped. Then a bored look came over his face. He cut himself short in the middle of a sentence and shook his own hand.

"Sorry, old boy," he apologized, "but I've got to be going."

"HOW can you talk to me like that", she wailed, "after I've given you the best years of my life?"

'Yeah" returned her husband, unimpressed. "And who made 'em the best years of your life?"

* * * *

THE orderly officer received a complaint about the issue of bread.

"Soldiers should not make a fuss about trivialities, my man," he said. "If Napoleon had had that bread when he was crossing the Alps, he'd have eaten it with delight."

"Yes, sir," said the lance-corporal, "but it was fresh then."

* * * *

"THIS is the third fly I have fished out of my soup," said the diner, tastily.

"Would you rather have a sieve, sir?" asked the waiter.

HE arrived home late and very shaky. As he entered the bedroom it started to swirl around. Faintly in the blur he saw his wife sitting up in bed, her hands to her head.

Shorry, dear!" he said. "Shorry if I made you dizzy!"

* * * *

"OH" cried the landlady in a flutter. "I've seen a large mouse in the panty. What shall I do?"

"Shut the door, and let it starve to death!" suggested a boarder.

* * * *

THE handshaking pest accosted the celebrity. "How are you, old man?" boomed the nuisance. "Say, I haven't seen you for nearly two years."

"True, true," said the celebrity, "mighty good of you."

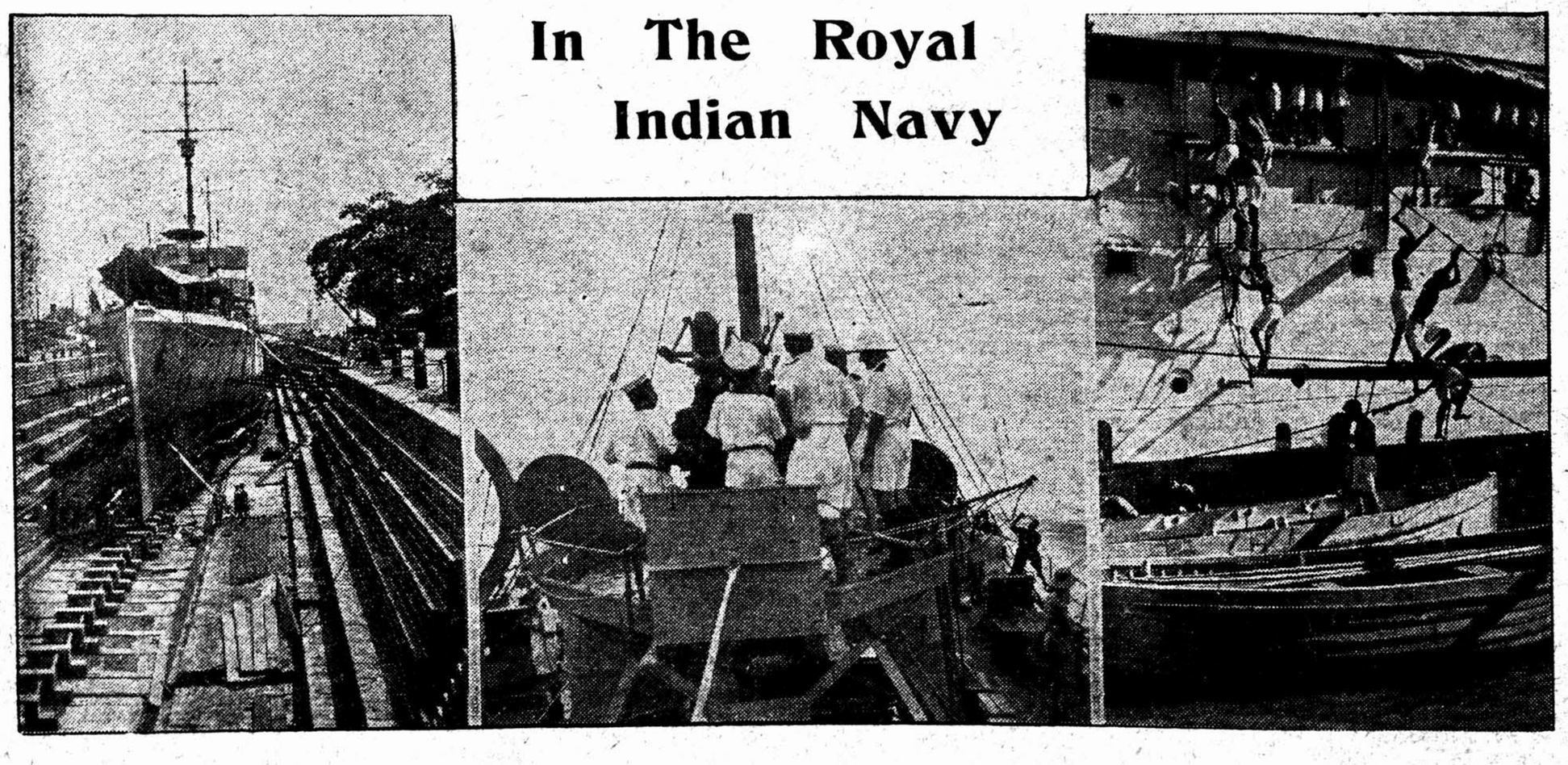
Our Humorist At Large

"Is that Tchaikovsky's 1812?"
"It ought to be. I asked for the oldest wine in the place."

Special "Wot you doing round 'ere?"
..."Nothing!"
Special. "Wot's your name?"
"Bird."
Special. "Oh, Bird is it. Well 'op it."

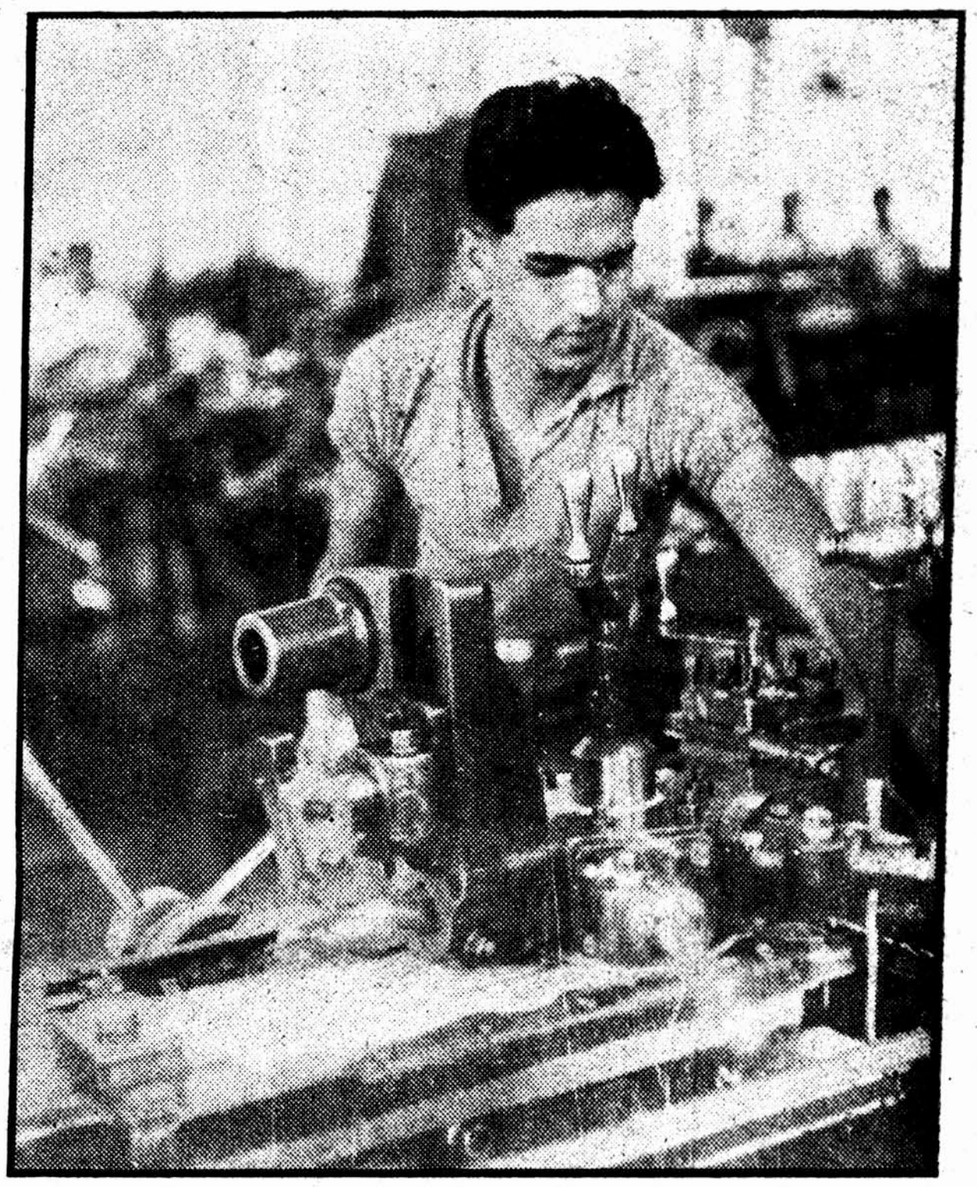
"That arch, Sir, goes back to the Normans."
"Goes back does it. Don't the Town Council like it?"

In The Royal Indian Navy



(L. to R.) A Sloop of the R. I. N. in dry dock; an aircraft and a sloop of the R. I. N. take part in a practice shoot near Bombay; young recruits for the .R. I. N. going over the boom to man the boats.

IN AN INDIAN MUNITIONS FACTORY



A skilled workman working a complicated piece of machinery.

(Left) A corner of the machine room of a Munitions Factory in India. *(Right)* In the foundry in a Munitions Factory, large hydraulic presses are used for turning out a variety of cast iron articles. This vivid picture gives an idea "it is why that keeps the workmen away from the heat of this fire."

(Left) Boxing is a special feature of the physical training programme for the officer cadets at the Officers' Training School at Mhow. *(Right)* Two young cadets in training at Mhow standing in front of their Mess.

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